Land Revenue Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency (including Sind)

For the Year 1930-31

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1932

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LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, INCLUDING SIND, FOR THE YEAR 1930-31.

A—PRESIDENCY PROPER.

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I. SEASON.

Northern Division.

The season of 1930-31 was on the whole fairly satisfactory in the Gujarat districts of the division. The rains set in in the second week of June and gave a good start for sowing operations.

In Ahmedabad, the rainfall was at first very promising but in the latter part of the season it was deficient and badly distributed. The rice crop therefore failed generally throughout the district.

In Kaira the rainfall was sufficient in the beginning of the season, but in the latter part transplantation of tobacco was in some parts retarded for want of rain and the area meant for that crop was utilized for jowari.

In the Panch Mahals the rainfall was more than normal throughout the district. It was not evenly distributed in the Dohad Sub-Division. The continuous and heavy downpour in the first half of the monsoon proved injurious to the staple-food crop of maize, but it had a beneficial effect on the cotton, rice and other crops in Kalol Taluka and Halol Mahal. The heavy fall in October greatly benefitted the rabi crops of gram and wheat also.

In Broach the rainfall was opportune and well distributed. The late rains in October slightly damaged the wheat and lang crops.

In Surat the rainfall was sufficient and well distributed. It was however somewhat deficient for rabi crops in parts of the district.

The season practically ended after the first fortnight of September. On account of floods in the river Tapti in the middle of September, bajri, jowari, vegetables and grass suffered in some villages of the Chorasi and Mandvi talukas situated on the banks of the river.

The cotton crop was submerged and did not give a good outturn. Remissions where necessary were given in these talukas.

In Thana the season was satisfactory. The monsoon set in in the second week of June and ended in the second week of September. The rainfall was sufficient for the transplantation of rice. From 15th August to 10th September the rain practically held off and caused anxiety but the heavy downpour from 10th to 14th September revived the crops and saved the situation. On the whole the rainfall was above normal and the outturn of the crops was satisfactory.

The average rainfall in each district of the division during the year under report as compared with that during the last five years was as shown below :—

Name of district.	Average rainfall in 1930-31.	Average rainfall of the last five years.
	Inches. Cents.	Inches. Cents.
Ahmedabad	25 01	33 72
Kaira	39 52	43 77
Panch Mahals	50 12	46 69
Broach	39 41	35 50
Surat	59 76	53 92
Thana	94 69	82 16

The average outturn of kharif crops in Ahmedabad was 4 to 8 annas while in Kaira it ranged from 6 to 10 annas. In the Panch Mahals maize which is the principal crop gave an yield of about 6 to 8 annas.

In Broach cotton is the main produce of the district and its average yield was 8 annas.

In Surat the average outturn of kharif crops ranged from 6 to 10 annas.

In Thana the outturn of paddy and nagli which are the staple products was as shown below :—

Paddy .. 11 to 12 annas.
Nagli .. 10 annas.

Water supply.—The supply of water for drinking and domestic purposes was sufficient in all the districts of the division except in the Bahara tract of the Broach District and in the junglepatti villages of the Thana District where scarcity of drinking was as usual felt in April and May. Efforts are being made to improve the village water supply there.

A grant of Rs. 85,000 (Rs. 35,000 for precarious districts and Rs. 50,000 for non-precarious districts) was sanctioned in Government Resolution No. P. 20, dated 10th April 1930, for the improvement of village water supply during the financial year 1930-31 and it was distributed as under :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	10,300
Kaira	10,000
Panch Mahals	9,700
Broach	10,000
Surat	10,000
Thana	10,000
Total ..	60,000

The balance of Rs. 25,000 (Rs. 5,000 out of the grant for precarious districts and Rs. 20,000 out of the grant for non-precarious districts) was surrendered to Government. No grant was sanctioned during the year under report for the improvement of water supply in the Bhal tract but the unspent balance of Rs. 2,879 was allowed to be utilized (*vide* Government Resolution, General Department, No. S. 92 (1), dated

11th September 1930). Out of this amount Rs. 2,751 have been utilized before 31st March 1931 and the balance credited to Government. The amount spent by each District Local Board during the year (including the Government grant) for the improvement of water supply was, as shown below :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	83,088
Kaira	48,941
Panch Mahals	36,574
Broach	33,010
Surat	30,050
Thana	46,092

Cattle and fodder.—The supply of fodder was sufficient in all the districts of the division.

Rinderpest, foot and mouth diseases and hæmorrhagic septicæmia appeared more or less in all the districts of the division. The Veterinary Assistants gave timely help and advice. The number of attacks and deaths and the number of cattle inoculated during the year were as shown below :—

Number of cattle attacked	21,258
Number of deaths	10,019
Number of cattle inoculated	15,757

Public Health.—The public health was generally good except for the prevalence of epidemics as shown in the following table :—

Name of district.	Mortality from			
	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Influenza.
Ahmedabad	1	17	....	..
Kaira	40	....	....	..
Panch Mahals	163	46	....	12
Broach	....	6	....	..
Surat	18	2	86	..
Thana	49	139	113	1

Small-pox appeared in all the districts of the division and the usual precautions of vaccination and re-vaccination were taken. Plague appeared in some villages of the Pardi, Bulsar and Jalalpur talukas of the Surat District and in the Bassein, Palghar, Dahanu and Bhiwandi talukas of the Thana District, while cholera appeared in the Kaira, Panch Mahals, Surat and Thana districts.

Central Division.

The season of 1930-31 was on the whole fair. The monsoon set in quite punctually and there was sufficient rainfall in the month of July all over the division except in parts of Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara and Sholapur districts where kharif sowings were retarded for want of sufficient moisture. In September there were fairly heavy rains all over the division and they were of great benefit to the standing kharif crops as well as for the sowing of rabi crops. In the last week of October

there were sufficient rains in the two Khandesh districts and they were very useful to the standing rabi crops which were satisfactory from the start.

The situation in each of the districts in the division is given below :—

Ahmednagar.—The rains had a good start and the fall in June was sufficient throughout the district for kharif sowings. But in the following two months rain was scanty almost throughout the district except in Akola, Ahmednagar and Sangamner with the result that the early-sown kharif crops practically withered away. The September rains which were very heavy improved the later-sown crops which had not withered too badly for recovery though they also damaged some of the earliest bajri which had survived. On the whole the kharif crop was poor to fairish except in the talukas of Akola, Kopargaon, Nagar, Sangamner and some parts of Parner where it was fair to very poor and in some places good. The rainfall in September was sufficient and well-distributed and proved very useful to the kharif crops and it gave a good start to rabi sowings. The timely rains in October and in the first week of November made the prospects of rabi crops very hopeful everywhere except in the Shrigonda and Parner talukas but unfortunately the crops were badly affected by the cloudy weather in many parts and especially in the southern part of the district and consequently the outturn of rabi crops in the major portion of the district was much lower than was expected. On the whole the kharif as well as the rabi season was generally fair.

East Khandesh.—The monsoon set in by the middle of the second week of June and the rainfall was general and well-distributed all over the district for the kharif sowings. The rainfall in July was also adequate and the standing crops were in good condition. In August there was, however, a break which threatened to mar the prospects of the season and crops especially in light soil began to show signs of distress but the heavy rains in the first and second weeks of September all over the district considerably eased the situation. In some places however the rains were excessive and caused damage to jowari and bajri crops especially in Jalgaon, Pachora, Chalisgaon, Parola and Jamner talukas. The break from the second week of September proved favourable to the standing kharif crops which progressed satisfactorily. Sowing of rabi crops commenced in the second week of October and was almost completed by the end of the month. Owing to heavy rains in September there was sufficient moisture and the rabi crops had therefore a good start. The rains in the month of November were beneficial to the standing crops. In the month of December there was slight rain in some places but more rain was needed. On the whole the rabi season was not so promising. The yield too fell short of expectations.

On the whole the kharif season was generally good, the annewari ranging from 8 to 12 annas while the rabi season was generally very fair, the annewari ranging from 6 to 12 annas.

West Khandesh.—The monsoon commenced in the second week of June and the rainfall was sufficient all over the district for the sowing and germination of kharif crops. There was also sufficient rainfall in July

and the kharif crops were in good condition. In the first fortnight of August there was heavy rain in Nawapur, Taloda, Nandurbar, Shahada, Sakri and Shirpur talukas and in some places the growth of the crops was stunted by the incessent rain and a break was urgently needed for weeding operations. The much-needed break that followed helped the agriculturists to complete weeding operations. In Dhulia and Sindkheda the rains were just sufficient and there the crops were in good condition. But in the second week of September there was an excessive downpour of rain throughout the district. In Shirpur Taluka especially the rainfall was abnormal so much so that half of Shirpur Town was submerged in the water of the flooded Arunavati River. The damage caused by the floods to property was estimated at Rs. 5 to 6 lakhs. Fortunately there was no loss of life : but the crops in and around Shirpur which were in good condition were washed away by the flood.

Rabi sowings were commenced towards the end of September and were almost completed in October. There was opportune and well-distributed rain in the last week of October and all over the district and it proved beneficial to the standing crops.

On the whole the season was good : the annewari of kharif as well as rabi crops being 6 to 12 annas.

Nasik.—The monsoon commenced quite punctually and the rainfall in June was good and well-distributed throughout the district for the sowing and germination of kharif crops. In July and August there was adequate rainfall throughout the district except in Malegaon and Yeola talukas where more rain was needed and the standing kharif crops were in good condition. This was however followed by a break which threatened to mar the prospects of the season but the timely rain in the second week of September went a long way to save the situation and gave a good start to rabi sowings. Owing to the sufficient and opportune rains the crops thrived well. On the whole the agricultural season was generally good, the annewari of kharif as well as rabi crops being from 8 to 12 annas.

Poona.—The rainfall in the months of June and July was sufficient and well-distributed in the major portion of the district for the sowing and germination of kharif crops. The standing crops fared well till the end of July but owing to the long break in the month of August, the crops suffered a good deal in the eastern parts of the district. In some places, the withered crops had to be uprooted and the lands prepared for rabi sowings. The ample and opportune rainfall in September which was badly needed for the kharif did much to improve the situation and considerably brightened the outlook. Still in some parts of Bhimthadi and Indapur talukas and Dhond and Sirur petas it was too late to save the kharif crops which had withered and were therefore uprooted. The September rains gave a good start to the rabi sowings. The subsequent rains in October and November also did much good to the standing rabi crops. The outturn of crops on the whole was generally good, the annewari ranging from 6 to 16 annas.

Satara.—The regular monsoon set in in the third week of June and the rainfall in June and July was general and sufficient for kharif sowings except in the eastern parts of the Khatav Taluka and the Man Mahal where sowing operations were retarded for want of rain. In August there was little rain in Khatav, Khanapur and Tasgaon talukas and Man Mahal where a large area was left unsown for want of sufficient rain. Elsewhere the rainfall was continuous and sufficient. Then followed a break from the middle to the end of August which proved beneficial to the crops in the western and northern parts of the district but was harmful to the crops in the eastern and southern parts where more rain was still needed. The situation in the latter parts was however much improved by the September rains. These did much good to the kharif crops and gave a good start to the rabi sowings. There was copious rainfall in the second week of October which to some extent retarded rabi sowings in Karad Taluka. Except for a few showers here and there, there was a break from 14th to 26th October. The rainfall of 27th October to 6th November was heavy and well-distributed and did much good to the standing crops. On the whole the outturn of kharif crops was generally good, the annewari ranging from 8 to 12 annas. The outturn of rabi crops was also satisfactory, the annewari ranging from 8 to 12 annas.

Sholapur.—The monsoon broke in the second fortnight of June but the rainfall was not generally sufficient for kharif sowings. In July and August also there was no sufficient rain in the major part of the district and consequently the kharif crops already sown—especially those in light soil—began to wither for want of moisture. The timely and sufficient rainfall in September throughout the district retrieved the situation to some extent so far as the kharif crops were concerned and gave a good start to rabi sowings, but owing to the absence of rain in the months of November and December the rabi crops did not come up to expectations. On the whole the kharif season was poor and the rabi season was generally fair, the annewari ranging between 6 to 11 annas.

Cattle and Fodder.—The condition of cattle was on the whole satisfactory. The number of deaths from cattle diseases was 7,243 as against 11,298 of the previous year. Rinderpest, black-quarter, and hæmorrhagic septicæmia were responsible for most of these deaths. The total number of attacks and deaths from all diseases was as under :—

District.	Attacks.	Deaths.
Ahmednagar	4,005	1,215
East Khandesh	5,258	1,081
West Khandesh	1,750	800
Nasik	7,464	2,932
Poona	780	257
Satara	1,589	614
Sholapur	682	344

The supply of fodder was sufficient except in parts of Dhulia Taluka in the West Khandesh District where the usual concession of removing anjan leaves was given to agriculturists.

Water Supply.—The supply of drinking water was sufficient throughout the division except in parts of Javli, Walwa, Igatpuri and Peint

talukas where it usually falls short in summer. Water for irrigation was also insufficient in the 2nd class bandharas in Nasik, Sinnar, Niphad and Kalwan talukas chiefly because the bandharas had not been adequately repaired.

Public Health.—Outbreaks of cholera and small-pox occurred in all the districts of the division, cholera being particularly serious in Satara. In addition there were also some cases of plague in the Karad and Patan talukas of the Satara District. The necessary measures for vaccination, re-vaccination and inoculation where necessary were taken. The total mortality from each disease in each district was as noted below :—

District.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.
Ahmednagar	1,128	141	..
East Khandesh	1,514	29	..
West Khandesh	961	61	..
Nasik	1,730	95	1
Poona	1,508	33	..
Satara	4,323	65	152
Sholapur	2,182	109	..

Southern Division.

The season was one of at least average productiveness in all the Karnatak districts save Bijapur. The rainfall during June and July in the Belgaum District was beneficial to the standing kharif. In the Athni, Chikodi, Gokak and Parasgad talukas, the fall though below normal helped kharif sowings. Though the break in August was responsible for crippling the sown kharif the September showers revived the prospects, and the October rains assured a fairly good kharif harvest. Rabi had comparatively a lean year in consequence of the scanty and fitful fall in November.

In the Dharwar District the fall at the district headquarter station totalled 29 inches 94 cents against 31 inches 82 cents in the previous year—the average being 32 inches 88 cents. The maximum fall was registered at Hangal (34 inches 88 cents) and the minimum at Gadag (12 inches 31 cents). The season however opened well, and with the early monsoon showers preparatory tillage was undertaken and kharif sowings were completed in time. July and August were dry and the kharif seedlings withered but with the seasonable fall in September and October the prospects revived and though the outturn was not normal, it was satisfactory. The rabi season was adversely affected by winds and the outturn was generally unsatisfactory. Kharif harvest was about 9 annas while rabi was only 7 annas.

In the Bijapur District the season was more or less similar to that of Dharwar. The kharif annewari ranged between 5 to 8 annas but the rabi harvest is reported to have been unsatisfactory.

In the coast districts which are generally non-famine the rainfall was adequate, seasonable and well-distributed. In the Ratnagiri District the

October showers were excessive and slightly damaged the crops. The outturn was satisfactory in all the districts and was above normal in Kolaba.

Water supply was generally sufficient and the condition of cattle though marred by outbreaks of rinderpest and other diseases was satisfactory in that the agricultural operations were not impeded. The supply of drinking water was generally adequate except in parts of the Dharwar District and in two villages in the Bijapur District and at Mundgod in Kanara.

Plague, small-pox and cholera appeared as usual. The number of attacks and deaths are shown below :—

District.	Plague.		Small-pox.		Cholera.	
	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.
Belgaum ..	1,154	698	1,465	232	7,330	3,153
Bijapur ..	434	251	Small	extent.	5,380	2,362
Dharwar ..	1,062	566	1,663	198	1,259	569
Kanara ..	294	171	317	69	38	22
Kolaba ..	..	..	1,368	99	260	160
Ratnagiri ..	27	20	..	..	..	..

To counter the cholera epidemic special measures were undertaken by the Public Health Department in collaboration with the District Boards in addition to the help rendered by the usual taluka establishment. Inoculation and vaccination were pushed on with vigour and further infection was arrested.

Bombay Suburban District.

The season of 1930-31 was on the whole very fair. The monsoon set in towards the beginning of the second week of June. It was opportune and well-distributed. Sowing of rice seed was completed in the last week of June. The work of transplantation was undertaken in good time and completed by the end of July. The rainfall in the month of August and in the first fortnight of September was insufficient and unevenly distributed with the result that the rice crop was on the point of withering. But the rains received since the latter half of September improved the situation. The rainfall in South Salsette Taluka was 76 inches and 18 cents as against 67 inches and 98 cents of the last year while in Ambernath it was 122 inches and 24 cents as against 72 inches and 80 cents of the last year.

Cattle and Fodder.—The condition of the cattle was on the whole very fair. 245 attacks of rinderpest were reported from 6 villages in the South Salsette Taluka of which 107 proved fatal. The Veterinary Assistants took timely measures to arrest the spread of the disease. The Ambernath Taluka was free from cattle diseases. The supply of fodder was adequate in the district.

Water supply.—The supply of water for drinking and domestic purposes was adequate.

Public Health.—Public health was on the whole fair. Only one plague case was reported from South Salsette Taluka and it proved fatal. There were 6 cases of typhoid reported from 4 villages in the said taluka all proving fatal. There was one case of influenza at Ghatkoper in South Salsette Taluka which was also fatal. The Ambernath Taluka was free from epidemic diseases. Malaria, however, prevailed in the district but on a very small scale. Quinine was distributed among the needy and the deserving with good results.

2. LAND REVENUE.

Northern Division.

The following statement gives an account of land revenue demand, collections, suspensions, remissions, etc. :—

District.	Past arrears.		Current consolidated demand.	Total demand.	Suspensions.
	Authorised.	Unauthorised.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad ..	8,19,889	67,241	21,18,079	30,05,209	10,51,301
Kaira	6,69,089	51,722	21,82,294	29,03,105	5,65,125
Panch Mahals ..	4,207	781	4,73,945	4,78,933	5,268
Broach	4,26,672	1,37,031	22,31,409	27,95,112	4,45,002
Surat	2,42,385	3,74,937	26,43,628	32,60,950	2,06,429
Thana	31	656	18,91,830	18,92,517	31
Total ..	21,62,273	6,32,368	1,15,41,185	1,43,35,826	22,73,156

District.	Remissions.	Collections.	Over-collections.	Arrears at the end of the year.	
				Of current year's demand.	Of previous year's demand.
1	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad ..	4,01,456	14,98,916	49,159	45,873	7,663
Kaira	2,64,410	20,03,396	22,003	46,066	24,108
Panch Mahals ..	2,280	4,70,629	951	528	228
Broach	16,849	23,04,312	7,981	16,241	12,708
Surat	34,726	27,93,612	25,387	53,330	1,72,853
Thana	1,626	18,90,428	11,373	432	....
Total ..	7,21,347	1,09,61,293	1,16,854	1,62,470	2,17,560

Central Division.

The following statement shows the year's consolidated land revenue demand, collections, suspensions, remissions, balances, etc. :—

District.	Past arrears.		Current consolidated demand.	Total demand.	Suspensions.	Remissions.	Collections.	Unauthorized balance.
	Authorized.	Unauthorized.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar ..	5,50,882	96,361	23,86,284	30,33,527	5,42,492	8,415	24,30,083	52,537
East Khandesh.	1,97,413	..	40,69,792	42,67,205	1,97,500	2,420	40,66,928	357
West Khandesh	134	..	24,98,970	24,99,104	134	2,717	24,96,253	..
Nasik ..	22,403	..	21,14,047	21,36,450	21,592	6,867	21,07,991	..
Poona ..	3,45,482	1,114	18,18,803	21,65,399	2,58,807	92,817	18,12,049	1,726
Satara ..	52,392	..	29,41,677	29,94,069	52,392	560	29,41,117	..
Sholapur ..	5,012	450	16,01,685	16,07,147	5,586	832	15,99,937	792
Total ..	11,73,718	97,925	1,74,31,258	1,87,02,901	10,78,503	1,14,628	1,74,54,358	55,412

Southern Division.

The following statement gives an account of land revenue demand, remissions, suspensions, collections, etc. :—

Name of District.	Past arrears.		Current consolidated demand.	Total demand.	Remissions.	Suspensions.	Collections.	Unauthorised balance.
	Authorized.	Unauthorized.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum ..	30,400	..	22,21,378	22,51,778	459	1,58,113	20,83,561	1,174
Bijapur ..	3,43,296	124	18,56,648	22,00,068	15,147	4,77,727	17,03,623	392
Dharwar ..	2,79,350	12,508	32,03,901	34,95,759	2,07,443	5,55,810	27,19,205	5,977
Kanara ..	..	..	10,84,420	10,84,420	10,561	19,847	10,52,502	..
Kolaba ..	..	..	18,18,896	18,18,896	5,096	8,787	18,01,942	719
Ratnagiri ..	28,051	..	10,47,308	10,75,359	10,527	26,710	10,36,913	1
Total ..	6,81,097	12,632	11,23,255	1,19,26,280	2,49,233	12,46,994	1,03,97,746	8,263

Bombay Suburban District.

The audit of the last year's account of the South Salsette Taluka was made by the Prant Officer while that of Ambernath Taluka was made by the Collector.

The following table shows the figures of the land revenue demand and collections for the current year compared with those for the last year :—

Item.	Current year.	Past year.	Increase or decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Gross fixed revenue in column 3 of D. F. No. 2	2,57,035	2,50,032	+ 7,003
(2) *Deduct*—columns 4 to 7	87,164	87,301	— 137
(3) Remaining net gross revenue— ..	1,69,871	1,62,731	+ 7,140
(*a*) Agricultural—columns 8 and 9	93,011	93,481	— 470
(*b*) Non-agricultural—column 10 ..	76,860	69,250	+ 7,610
(4) Additional miscellaneous land revenue—column 11	84,159	45,440	+ 38,719
(5) Local Fund	37,219	35,213	+ 2,006
	2,91,249	2,43,384	+ 47,865
(6) *Deduct*—collections in past years—column 24	5,236	6,388	— 1,152
(7) Demand for the current year ..	2,86,013	2,36,996	+ 49,017
(8) Total demand with last year's arrears.	3,60,318	2,98,526	+ 61,792
(9) *Deduct*—remission and suspension—columns 22 and 23	55,204	34,915	+ 20,289
(10) Revenue for collection	3,05,114	2,63,611	+ 41,503
(11) *Deduct*—collection—column 25 ..	2,53,699	2,16,338	+ 37,361
(12) Arrears unauthorised	51,415	47,273	+ 4,142

3. GROSS REVENUE.

(*Column 3 of Appendix I.*)

Northern Division.

The gross fixed revenue of the division shows a net increase of Rs. 2,261 as detailed below :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	+ 9,359
Kaira	— 1,384
Panch Mahals	+ 3,315
Broach	— 245
Surat	— 1,659
Thana	— 7,125
Net ..	+ 2,261

The increase in Ahmedabad was mainly due to revision of non-agricultural assessment.

In the Panch Mahals it was mainly due to the fixing of assessment on unassessed waste and disforested lands given out for cultivation.

The decrease in Kaira was due to the reduction of assessment on land acquired for the railway.

In Broach the decrease is small and calls for no remarks.

In Surat, the decrease was due to survey corrections and to the reduction of assessment of unoccupied lands transferred to Forest department.

In Thana it was mainly due to the reclassification of lands in the Bassein Taluka.

Central Division.

The gross fixed land revenue shows a net increase of Rs. 7,684 which is shared by all the districts as shown below :—

	Rs.
Ahmednagar	+ 203
East Khandesh	+ 1,861
West Khandesh	+ 2,761
Nasik	+ 409
Poona	+ 94
Satara	+ 2,315
Sholapur	+ 41
	7,684

The increase in Ahmednagar, Poona and Sholapur, calls for no remarks, being insignificant. The increase in East Khandesh and Satara was mainly due to the levy of non-agricultural assessment. In the West Khandesh District, it was partly due to the disposal of waste lands and partly to the grant of gavthan sites on payment of rent, etc.

Southern Division.

The gross fixed revenue of the division shows a net decrease of Rs. 474 as detailed below :—

	Rs.
Belgaum	+ 34
Bijapur	+ 703
Dharwar	+ 105
Kanara	+ 290
Kolaba	— 1,031
Ratnagiri	— 575
	— 474

The increase in Belgaum was partly due to the fixing of assessment on waste lands and disforested lands given out for cultivation and partly to the levy of non-agricultural assessment on lands used for non-agricultural

purposes, while that in Bijapur was due to the levy of assessment on non-agricultural land and alluvial lands.

The increase in Dharwar was partly due to the levy of non-agricultural assessment and to the levy of assessment on waste and disforested lands given out for cultivation.

The increase in Kanara was mainly due to correction of errors in survey, to the levy of assessment on disforested land and to the grant of inam under class VII.

The decrease in Kolaba was partly due to correction of errors in survey and partly to lowering the tasar rates fixed for recovery of dues in kind in inam villages managed by Government on account of the general slump in prices of paddy and that in Ratnagiri was due to a decrease in the income assessed by appraisement, this decrease being due to the fall in prices.

Bombay Suburban District.

The gross fixed revenue of the district shows a net increase of Rs. 7,003 which is mainly due to non-agricultural assessment levied on new buildings.

4. ALIENATIONS.

(Column 5 of Appendix I.)

Northern Division.

There was a net decrease of Rs. 805 under this head as shown below :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	+ 754
Kaira	— 1,310
Panch Mahals	+ 13
Broach	— 249
Surat	— 18
Thana	+ 5
	— 805

The increase in Ahmedabad was due to re-revision survey of the village of Okaf in the North Daskroi Taluka.

The decrease in Kaira was mainly due to the acquisition of land for railway and partly to the forfeiture of inam lands for arrears of land revenue.

The variations in other districts are small and call for no remarks.

Central Division.

There was a net decrease of Rs. 5,322 under this head as shown below :—

	Rs.
Ahmednagar	— 270
East Khandesh	— 2,674
West Khandesh	— 13
Nasik	— 207
Poona	— 435
Satara	— 1,713
Sholapur	— 10
	— 5,322

The decrease in the East Khandesh, Poona and Satara, was due to increase in scale judi and resumption and lapses of inam land and consequent levy of full assessment. The decrease in other districts was due to minor causes and calls for no remarks.

Southern Division.

There was a net decrease of Rs. 1,559 under this head as shown below :—

	Rs.
Belgaum	— 1,549
Bijapur	— 63
Dharwar	— 95
Kanara	+ 66
Kolaba	+ 25
Ratnagiri	+ 57
	— 1,559

The decrease in Belgaum was partly due to levy of scale judi on patilki and kulkarniki lands and partly to the levy of full assessment on sanadi lands and to the levy of Nazarana on Shindikurbet Desgat watan in Gokak Taluka ; that in Bijapur was partly due to inam lands being made khalsa and partly to the acquisition of inam lands for a road and consequent reduction of nuksan to Government ; and that in Dharwar was partly due to inam lands being made khalsa and partly to cancellation of assessment on lands taken up for public purposes.

The increase in Kanara was on account of nuksan on class VII inams ; that in Kolaba was mainly due to reduction of judi on account of direct payment of patil's remuneration ; and that in Ratnagiri was mainly due to exemption from assessment of land used for a High School.

Bombay Suburban District.

There was a net increase of Rs. 128 which is negligible and calls for no remarks.

5. NET GOVERNMENT REVENUE.

(Columns 8, 9 and 10 of Appendix I.)

Northern Division.

There was a net increase of Rs. 2,360 under this head as detailed below :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	+ 9,075
Kaira	— 287
Panch Mahals	+ 432
Broach	+ 112
Surat	— 111
Thana	— 6,861
Net ..	+ 2,360

The increase in Ahmedabad was due to the increase of non-agricultural assessment and rent of the village site land.

The variations in Kaira, Panch Mahals and Broach and Surat are small and call for no remarks.

The decrease in Thana is mainly due to reclassification of lands in the Bassein Taluka.

Central Division.

There was a net increase of Rs. 10,327 in the fixed revenue as detailed below :—

	Rs.
Ahmednagar	— 93
East Khandesh	+ 4,098
West Khandesh	+ 1,091
Nasik	+ 426
Poona	+ 525
Satara	+ 4,305
Sholapur	— 25
	+ 10,327

The increase in East Khandesh and Nasik was mainly due to the increase in non-agricultural assessment. In West Khandesh it was due to the grant of waste lands for cultivation. In Satara it was partly due to the increase in non-agricultural assessment and partly to the increase in judi.

In other districts the increase or decrease is insignificant and calls for no remarks.

Southern Division.

There was a net increase of Rs. 2,045 in the fixed revenue as detailed below :—

	Rs.
Belgaum	+ 1,747
Bijapur	+ 874
Dharwar	+ 1,313
Kanara	— 933
Kolaba	— 312
Ratnagiri	— 644
	+ 2,045

Reasons for the increases are the same as those given for column 3.

The decrease in Kanara was mainly due to relinquishments and forfeitures while that in Kolaba was partly due to change in classification of soil and partly to lowering the Tasar rates as stated above (column 3).

Reasons for decrease in Ratnagiri are the same as those for column 3.

Bombay Suburban District.

The decrease in column 8 is mainly due to survey corrections of the land acquired for Central Salsette Railway and other public purposes.

The increase of Rs. 7,610 in column 10 is due to increased building activities in the South Salsette Taluka.

6. MISCELLANEOUS LAND REVENUE.

(*Column* 11 *of Appendix I.*)

Northern Division.

There was a net decrease of Rs. 81,880 under this head as shown below :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	— 42,074
Kaira	+ 7,969
Panch Mahals	— 12,849
Broach	— 39,028
Surat	— 18,116
Thana	+ 22,218
Net ..	—81,880

The decrease in Ahmedabad was due to less realisation from (1) occupancy price on account of the sale of Government waste survey numbers, (2) unauthorised cultivation and sales of Government trees than in the preceding year.

In the Panch Mahals it was due to less realisation of premium charged for change of tenure from new to old and from the sale of fruits, etc.

In Broach it was due to less realisation from bet lands and to the absence of babul auctions.

In Surat it was due to less realisations from the sale of Government trees, fruits, etc. The increase in Kaira was due to large realisation from sale of lands and lease of bhatha lands.

In Thana it was due to larger realisations from the sale of grass or the right of grazing in Government lands, sale of occupancy of Government waste lands and the sale of fruits etc.

Central Division.

There was a net decrease of Rs. 89,151 under this head as shown below :—

	Rs.
Ahmednagar	— 14,277
East Khandesh	+ 3,849
West Khandesh	— 23,590
Nasik	— 25,213
Poona	— 2,923
Satara	— 10,906
Sholapur	— 16,091
	— 89,151

The increase shown against East Khandesh was due to the payment of premia by occupants of lands held on the new tenure for its conversion to old tenure.

The decrease of Rs. 93,000 was shared by all the remaining districts and is attributable to several causes. In Ahmednagar it was reported to be due to less collections of rent from the Belapur Syndicate. In West Khandesh it was due mainly to fewer grants of building sites and lands on eksali leases : and in Nasik, Satara, Sholapur to smaller collections under the heads of (1) occasional water rates, (2) sale proceeds of occupancy rights.

The decrease in Poona is insignificant and calls for no remarks.

Southern Division.

There was a net decrease of Rs. 75,928 under this head as shown below :—

	Rs.
Belgaum	— 6,157
Bijapur	— 14,308
Dharwar	— 50,517
Kanara	+ 744
Kolaba	— 3,142
Ratnagiri	— 2,548
	— 75,928

The decrease in Belgaum is due to less area of waste land being given out for cultivation than in the preceding year.

In Bijapur the fall was mainly due to arrears of shetsanadi judi on account of the revision settlement in 1914-15 being accounted for last year.

The large decrease in Dharwar was due to less number of sales of lands on short termed leases.

The increase in Kanara is on account of more occupancy price of Government waste lands sold.

The decrease in Kolaba and Ratnagiri was mainly due to the fact that less land was sold during the year.

Bombay Suburban District.

The increase amounting to Rs. 38,719 is mainly due to realisations of occupancy price, from sale of Government waste lands.

7. REMISSIONS.

(Column 22 of Appendix I.)

Northern Division.

The remissions granted during the year amounted to Rs. 7,21,347 as against Rs. 8,23,981 during the previous year.

Class (A).

	Rs.
Remissions on account of revision settlements or suspensions of settlements	73,028
Refund of local fund in respect of talukdari villages (Government memorandum No. 6152-G, dated 3rd September 1929, General Department) ..	967
Remission on account of water logging in the Surat District (Government Resolution No. 3044, dated 6th January 1902)	24,560
Adjustment made against jama recoverable from the Talukdars of Limdi and Golana in the Jhalod Mahal of the Panch Mahals District on account of opium compensation to them (Government Resolution No. 9307, dated 8th October 1912) ..	1,200
Adjustment made against jama recoverable from the Talukdars of Bavaliari in Dhandhuka Taluka on account of compensation to be paid to them for the abolition of custom dues under Act XIX of 1884 (Government Resolution No. 2896, dated 16th July 1869)	931
Temporary reduction of assessment in Matar and Mehmedabad talukas of the Kaira District (Government Resolution No. 4209/28, dated 5th December 1930)	1,28,146
	2,28,832

Class (B).

District.	Automatic remissions.	Remissions of water rate.	Remissions on account of local calamity.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	2,68,592	59,526	29	3,28,147
Kaira	1,20,500	13,151	892	1,34,543
Panch Mahals	....	....	....	....
Broach	5,328	....	....	5,328
Surat	....	1,809	1,101	2,910
Thana	....	....	165	165
Total ..	3,94,420	74,486	2,187	4,71,093

Class (C).

	Rs.
Written off as irrecoverable	383
Remissions of arrears on forfeited lands	2,521
Remissions on account of water logging	2,690
Remission on account of deluvion	161
Reduction of assessment on account of acquisition of land for public purposes	·197
Demand cancelled	15,084
Miscellaneous	386
Total ..	21,422
Total, Class (A)	2,28,832
Total, Class (B)	4,71,093
Total, Class (C)	21,422
	7,21,347

Central Division.

All remissions granted during the year amounted to Rs. 1,14,628 as against 1,66,710 in the previous year. Of the total amount Rs. 84,300 were automatic remissions. A statement in the form prescribed in

Government circular No. P. 63, dated 4th March 1925, showing the details of the main heads of remissions is attached :—

District.	Class (*a*).	Class (*b*).			Class (*c*).
	Remissions on account of revision settlement or suspensions of settlement.	Automatic remissions.	Remissions of water rates.	Remissions on account of local calamities.	Written off as irrecoverable.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar ..	....	3,441	901	25	183
East Khandesh	....	....	....	1,096	....
West Khandesh	1,406	....	....	153	....
Nasik ..	....	1,160	5,416	62	....
Poona ..	33	79,699	383	128	....
Satara ..	90	....	388	....	....
Sholapur ..	37	....	....	....	....
Total ..	1,566	84,300	7,088	1,464	183

District.	Class (*c*)—*contd.*				
	Arrears remitted on forfeited lands.	Remissions on account of water logging.	Demand cancelled.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar ..	2,456	....	....	1,409	8,415
East Khandesh	446	....	....	878*	2,420
West Khandesh	1,158	....	....	....	2,717
Nasik ..	54	....	125	50	6,867
Poona ..	....	2,046	10,528	....	92,817
Satara ..	18	....	64	....	560
Sholapur ..	114	....	....	681	832
Total ..	4,246	2,046	10,717	3,018	1,14,628

*Represents the assessment on the lands used for Government Model Farm, Jalgaon.

		Rs.
Total of Class	(*a*) ..	1,566
,, ,, ,,	(*b*) ..	92,852
,, ,, ,,	(*c*) ..	20,210
		1,14,628

Southern Division.

The remission granted during the year under report amounted to Rs. 2,49,233 as against Rs. 96,059 in the preceding year. The details

as required by Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. P. 63, dated 4th March 1925, are as shown below :—

Class (A).

District.	Remission on account of revision settlement.	Remission of assessment on gavthan holdings in khoti villages (Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 4869, dated 26th May 1914).	Remission of assessment on rent free holdings (Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 6852, dated 8th September 1924).	Remission of assessment of Lore village in Devgad Taluka (Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 3937, dated 20th July 1928).	Remission of assessment on land required for special and public purposes.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum ..	..	....	....	....	..
Bijapur ..	..	....	....	....	..
Dharwar ..	..	....	....	....	..
Kanara ..	..	....	....	....	..
Kolaba ..	3,891	....	....	....	..
Ratnagiri ..	14	677	2,270	355	53
Total ..	3,905	677	2,270	355	53

District.	Remission of assessment on khars (Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 6344, dated 18th May 1925).	Remission of revised assessment of Mandangad Petha (Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 9575/24, dated 8th March 1928).	Remission of price of reserved trees in private lands (Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 8099, dated 22nd March 1929).	Remission on account of japti expenses written off on account of lapsed khoti villages.	Total.
1	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum ..	....	....	....	....	..
Bijapur ..	....	....	....	....	..
Dharwar ..	....	....	....	....	..
Kanara ..	....	....	....	....	..
Kolaba ..	39	....	....	....	3,930
Ratnagiri ..	....	....	....	....	10,526
Total ..	39	....	....	....	14,456

Class (B).

District.	Automatic remissions.	Remission of water rate.	Remission on account of local calamities.	Total.
1	12	13	14	15
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum	....	....	....	....
Bijapur	14,885	74	....	14,959
Dharwar	1,45,085	60,622	65	2,05,772
Kanara	....	....	305	305
Kolaba	....	....	356	356
Ratnagiri	....	....	....	....
Total ..	1,59,970	60,696	726	2,21,392

Class (C).

District.	Written off as irrecoverable.	Remitted arrears on forfeited lands.	Remission on on account of water logging.	Demand cancelled.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Grand total of clauses (A), (B) and (C) for each district.
1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum ..	6	..	63	..	381	450	450
Bijapur ..	29	..	..	159	..	188	15,147
Dharwar ..	203	1,457	..	..	11	1,671	2,07,443
Kanara ..	2,101	99	..	7,435	..	9,635	9,940
Kolaba ..	..	..	..	810	..	810	5,096
Ratnagiri ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	10,527
Total ..	2,339	1,556	63	8,404	393	12,755	2,48,603

Bombay Suburban District.

The increase amounting to Rs. 11,427 appears large at first sight; but it is not remission in most cases. The remission is mainly due to the fact that owing to breaches of building regulations, full rates had to be charged and the occupants called upon to rectify the infringement or pay money in default. The completion of settlements in the majority of such cases resulted in cancellation of the original orders with the result that the difference between the full rates originally charged and the rates finally charged was treated as remission.

There was no remission on account of failure of crops.

8. SUSPENSIONS.

(Column 23 of Appendix I)

Northern Division.

The total suspended revenue at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 22,73,156 as against Rs. 21,39,460 at the end of the previous year.

The suspensions were granted under the remission and suspension rules and under Government Resolution, Revenue Department No. 5710/28, dated 7th March 1931, due to slump in prices and in some cases due to the inability of the khatedars to pay :—

District.	Suspensions out of the current revenue year.	Amount resuspended.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	5,08,151	5,43,150	10,51,301
Kaira	75,632	4,89,493	5,65,125
Panch Mahals	1,106	4,162	5,268
Broach	16,205	4,28,797	4,45,002
Surat	169	2,06,260	2,06,429
Thana	....	31	31
Total ..	6,01,263	16,71,893	22,73,156

Central Division.

The amount suspended during the year was Rs. 10,78,503 as against Rs. 11,73,717 in the preceding year. The details of suspensions required by Government circular No. P. 63, dated 4th March 1925, are given below :—

District.	Suspensions out of the revenue of the current year.	Amount resuspended.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar	109	5,42,383	5,42,492
East Khandesh	87	1,97,413	1,97,500
West Khandesh	....	134	134
Nasik	796	20,796	21,592
Poona	11,344	2,47,463	2,58,807
Satara	....	52,392	52,392
Sholapur	574	5,012	5,586
Total ..	12,910	10,65,593	10,78,503

On account of the slump in prices all suspended arrears of past years were resuspended even though the annewari of crops was such as to allow the recovery of suspended arrears.

Southern Division.

An amount of Rs. 12,46,994 was suspended during the year under report as against Rs. 6,52,296 in the previous year. This includes suspensions of current year's land revenue amounting to Rs. 7,54,381 and resuspensions of previous years to the extent of Rs. 4,54,803. In addition to this, suspended arrears amounting to Rs. 37,810 for the years 1926-27, 1927-28 and 1929-30 were postponed in the Bijapur District as a special concession given under Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 5710/28, dated 7th March 1931. Suspensions were granted in parts of Belgaum, Bijapur and Dharwar districts according to anna valuation of crops owing to untimely and insufficient rains.

In 14 villages in Sampgaon taluka, 5 villages in Athni taluka, 3 villages in Gokak taluka and 2 villages in Hukeri taluka in the Belgaum district full suspension had to be given as the anna valuation in them was under 4 annas and half suspensions were granted in parts of Sampgaon, Athni, Parasgad, Belgaum, Chikodi, Gokak and Hukeri talukas in the same district as the anna valuation in them was over 4 annas and under 6 annas. It was also necessary for Collector on account of the unsatisfactory monsoon and also on account of slump in prices, to postpone, with the Commissioner's sanction, the dates of land revenue instalments by one month in parts of Hukeri, Chikodi, Parasgad and Athni talukas.

In Kolaba the date of the second instalment was postponed from 5th April to 15th May 1931 but the Collector's proposal to postpone the date of first instalment from 5th February to 15th March was not sanctioned and he was informed that the existing date should be maintained but a notice given to the effect that no coercive processes would be resorted to or fine levied if payment were made on or before 15th March in order that there should be no rush to sell produce to pay assessment. His subsequent proposal to authorise him to fix still later date after which compulsory processes for the recovery of the arrears should be adopted and also to grant suspension only in particularly deserving cases, was approved subject to the condition that suspension "in really deserving cases" must be confined to khatedars genuinely unable to pay. As a result of this Rs. 8,787 came to be suspended, of which Rs. 8,425 represent the dues of Keshavji Estate in Pen taluka which was taken over by the Court of Wards for the management at the close of the year under report and the balance of Rs. 362 represents the dues of a few khatedars in Panvel taluka and one khatedar in Uran Mahal who were really unable to pay.

In Kanara the Collector's proposal to postpone the date of the second instalment from 5th April to 15th May throughout the district was sanctioned in view of the fact that the fall in prices had caused dislocation in the domestic economy of the people. At that time (March 1931) the Collector also apprehended that trouble in collecting land revenue

dues in Sirsi and Siddapur talukas was attributable not only to the fall in prices but also partly to the intensive no-tax propaganda carried on by the Congress for months together and partly to the manœuvres of the special trade dalals and brokers in Sirsi town. Subsequently suspensions to the extent of Rs. 18,517 were granted in these two talukas till the next revenue year (1931-32). The suspended amount of Rs. 163 granted along with this in Yellapur Taluka and Supa Petha was on account of land revenue on lands forfeited which remained unsold at the close of the year.

Fortunately there were no suspended arrears of previous years in the Ratnagiri District. The amount of Rs. 26,710 suspended in the year was on account of expenses of attached khoti villages, which will eventually be recovered or remitted as usual when the villages are restored to khots or lapse to Government in due course.

The details of suspensions as required by Government circular, No. P. 63, dated 4th March 1925, are as under :—

District.	Suspensions out of current years revenue.	Amount suspended.	Postponed as a special concession under Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 5710/28, dated 7th March 1931.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum	1,27,662	30,451	....	1,58,113
Bijapur	1,49,830	2,90,087	37,810	4,77,727
Dharwar	4,21,545	1,34,265	....	5,55,810
Kanara	19,847	....	....	19,847
Kolaba	8,787	....	....	8,787
Ratnagiri	26,710	....	....	26,710
Total ..	7,54,381	4,54,803	37,810	12,46,994

Bombay Suburban District.

The total suspended revenue at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 35,894 as against Rs. 27,032 at the end of the previous year. The increase of Rs. 8,862 is due to disputes after the Salsette Development Officer's issue of full rate collection orders which are under enquiries.

9. REVENUE FOR COLLECTION.

(*Column* 21 *minus columns* 22 *and* 23 *of Appendix I.*)

Northern Division.

The net consolidated demand (exclusive of remissions and suspensions) during the year amounted to Rs. 1,13,41,323 as against Rs. 1,06,39,949 during the previous year. The increase was due to the total suspension of the land revenue demand during 1929-30 in the Matar and Mehmedabad talukas of the Kaira District on account of economic conditions which then prevailed in these talukas and to the cancellation during 1930-31 of the orders of forfeiture passed in 1929-30.

Central Division.

The total consolidated revenue for collection including local fund cess and excluding remissions and suspensions was Rs. 1,75,09,770 as against Rs. 1,66,08,431 in the previous year.

Southern Division.

The total consolidated gross demand for collection including local fund cess and excluding advance collections in previous years of the current year's revenue, remissions and suspensions was Rs. 1,04,06,009 as against Rs. 1,09,74,927 in the previous year.

Bombay Suburban District.

The total consolidated demand exclusive of remissions and suspensions during the year amounted to Rs. 3,05,114 as against Rs. 2,63,611 during the previous year. The increase of Rs. 41,503 is chiefly due to the increase of nett Government revenue demand in column 11 of Appendix I.

10. COLLECTIONS.

(*Column* 25 *of Appendix I.*)

Northern Division.

Out of the net demand of Rs. 1,13,41,323 mentioned in paragraph 9 above, Rs. 1,09,61,293 were collected, the percentage of collection being 96·7 as against 94·02 in the previous year.

The percentage of collection to the net demand of each district was as under :—

	Per cent.
Ahmedabad	96·5
Kaira	96·6
Panch Mahals	99·8
Broach	98·7
Surat	92·5
Thana	99·9

Central Division.

The total collections amounted to Rs. 1,74,54,358 and gives a percentage of 99·7 of the amount put down for collection. The percentage by districts is as under :—

	Per cent.
Ahmednagar	97·9
East Khandesh	100
West Khandesh	100
Nasik	100
Poona	99·9
Satara	100
Sholapur	100

Southern Division.

Out of the net demand of Rs. 1,04,06,009 referred to in paragraph 9, Rs. 1,03,97,746 were collected during the year under report the percentage being the same as in the preceding year, i.e., 99·9.

The percentage collection on the net demand in each district was as under :—

	Per cent.
Belgaum	99·9
Bijapur	99·9
Dharwar	99·7
Kanara	100
Kolaba	99·7
Ratnagiri	100

Bombay Suburban District.

Out of the net demand of Rs. 3,05,114, Rs. 2,53,699 were collected, the percentage of collection on net demand being 83 as against 82 of the previous year.

11. BALANCES.

(Column 23 suspended and column 27 unauthorized of Appendix I.)

Northern Division.

The balance outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 26,53,186 (22,73,156 authorized plus Rs. 3,80,030 unauthorized) as against Rs. 27,75,007 at the end of the previous year.

Central Division.

The outstanding balance at the close of the year was Rs. 11,33,915 (authorized arrears Rs. 10,78,503 and unauthorized Rs. 55,412) as against

Rs. 12,71,642 in the preceding year. Of the unauthorized arrears of Rs. 55,412, Rs. 52,241 represent arrears on account of the demand for the year under report and Rs. 321 on account of previous years as against Rs. 97,653 and Rs. 272 respectively outstanding on 31st July 1930.

Southern Division.

The balance outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 12,55,257 (authorised Rs. 12,46,994 plus unauthorised Rs. 8,263) as against Rs. 6,93,729 in the previous year.

Of the unauthorised arrears of Rs. 1,174 plus Rs. 62 on account of Extra Territorial shown against Belgaum a sum of Rs. 367-12-1 has since been recovered and credited and the balance includes an amount of Rs. 289 misappropriated by the late kulkarni of Sulliye in Chandgad Mahal in Belgaum Taluka, who has absconded and not yet been traced. Steps are in progress for the recovery of the balance.

In Dharwar, the unauthorised arrears amounted to Rs. 5,977 extending over the talukas of Haveri, Hangal, Bankapur, Ranebennur, Kod, Kalghatgi, Hubli and Navalgund. Out of these Hangal, Kod and Bankapur talukas have unauthorised arrears of mahal judi of Rs. 2,523, which cannot under the existing orders be recovered under the provisions of the Land Revenue Code. The Mamlatdars as in last year did not succeed in collecting this amount before the close of the revenue year. The Collector reports that steps are being taken for cancellation of their sanads and that coercive measures have been adopted for the recovery of the remaining amount of Rs. 3,454.

Kanara is fortunate in showing a clean sheet as usual despite the fact that much difficulty was experienced by the local officers in recovering the land revenue instalments on account of a regular no-tax-campaign in Sirsi and Siddapur talukas where attempts were made by congress leaders and volunteers to persuade people not to pay land revenue on the ground of economic distress. However, the difficulty was surmounted by the collecting staff of the talukas with the aid of five additional Circle Inspectors deputed by the Collector to each of these talukas.

Numerous applications poured in from land holders in these talukas for remission of land revenue in consequence of their inability to pay on account of considerable economic distress. The really deserving cases were enquired into by the Collector with the sanction of Government and after the enquiry was over persons who were found to be in genuine distress were granted suspensions.

It is gratifying to note that land revenue was collected as usual without much difficulty in other parts of the district.

The small arrears in Bijapur and Kolaba districts call for no remarks.

It is also satisfactory to note that in Ratnagiri there were no arrears except a neglible sum of rupee one.

In view of the large demand of over 34 lakhs in Dharwar and of the vigorous no-tax-campaign carried on by Congress leaders and volunteers in parts of the district, especially in Kod Taluka, the unauthorised arrears

remaining at the close of the year can be fairly described as small and the collection work in all the districts was very satisfactory and worthy of commendation.

Bombay Suburban District.

The outstanding balance at the close of the year was 87,309 (authorised Rs. 35,894 and unauthorised Rs. 51,415) as against Rs. 74,305 on 31st July 1930. Of the unauthorised arrears of Rs. 51,415, Rs. 30,127 represents arrears on account of demand for the year under report and Rs. 21,288 on account of the previous years as against Rs. 27,732 plus Rs. 19,541 outstanding on 31st July 1930. The explanation for this unauthorised arrears in South Salsette Taluka lies in the following :—

1. A sum of Rs. 7,614 though recovered within the year, as it was received in the shape of cheques, could not be adjusted before the close of the year.
2. An adjustment of an amount of Rs. 1,465 recovered in previous years, which was under correspondence with the Accountant General, Bombay, could not be effected during the year under report.
3. The whereabouts of some khatedars residing in Bombay and elsewhere could not be traced inspite of efforts made in that direction.
4. The scrutiny of the karkun surveyor's accounts referred to in last year's report was in progress during the year under report. Khatedars who disputed the correctness of the accounts had to be satisfied about their liability and a lot of time of the Mamlatdar and his staff was taken up in checking their accounts from the beginning, tracing credits, starting correspondences about erroneous demands and obtaining sanction for cancellation of such demands.

12. TAKAVI.

(*Appendix II.*)

Northern Division.

The amount advanced under both the Acts (XIX of 1883 and Act XII of 1884) during the year ending 30th September 1931 totalled Rs. 41,601 as against Rs. 1,74,942 during the preceding year. The decrease was due to financial stringency and less demand.

No takavi was advanced under the Non-agriculturists' Loans Act (Act III of 1928).

The year opened with an outstanding balance of Rs. 75,92,351 (principal Rs. 69,02,269 plus interest Rs. 6,90,082).

The following table shows the demand, suspensions, collections, etc., of the year :—

Demand—

	Rs.
Principal	10,72,740
Interest	5,93,013
	16,65,753

	Rs.
Written off	43
Suspensions	3,08,364
Collections	8,45,856
Unauthorised balance	5,11,490

The unauthorised arrears by districts are given below :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	3,44,495
Kaira	1,61,305
Panch Mahals	4,364
Broach	325
Surat	987
Thana	14
Total ..	5,11,490

In Ahmedabad the unauthorised arrears pertain chiefly to Viramgam, Dholka, Dhandhuka and South Daskroi talukas and the Sanand Mahal and in Kaira they pertain to Mehmedabad, Matar, Nadiad and Borsad talukas. These arrears were partly due to contumacy and partly to the general economic condition. The arrears in other districts are small and call for no remarks.

Voluntary payments made during the year amounted to Rs. 33,766.

The following table shows the operations during the year under report and during the preceding five years :—

Year.	Advance made.	Collections.		Amount written off.
		Principal.	Interest.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1925-26	61,543	3,20,742	1,34,858	429
1926-27	12,44,020	3,15,624	1,26,006	....
1927-28	67,61,697	3,46,883	1,14,580	5,059
1928-29	77,978	16,25,505	1,79,793	1,151
1929-30	1,74,942	6,59,714	1,34,832	837
1930-31	41,601	5,51,128	2,94,638	43

Takavi advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act amounted to Rs. 7,352.

No cases of misappropriation were noticed during the year.

A special establishment of three aval karkuns, 28 clerks and three peons was entertained in the beginning of the year, but in view of financial stringency and the need for economy all the three Aval Karkuns and their peons and 8 clerks were discontinued in June and July 1931.

Central Division.

Rs. 79,504 were advanced during the year under the two Acts as against Rs. 1,54,809 in the preceding year.

The year opened with an outstanding balance of Rs. 16,43,781 (Principal Rs. 15,19,831 and interest Rs. 1,23,950).

The following table shows the demand, suspensions, collections, etc., of the year :—

Demand—	Rs.
Principal	3,94,115
Interest	1,69,934
	5,64,049
Written off	760
Suspended	21,851
Recovered	4,02,591
Unauthorized arrears	1,38,847

The unauthorized arrears and percentage of collection to demand are given below by districts :—

District.	Arrears.	Percentage of collections.
	Rs.	Per cent.
Ahmednagar	1,19,658	58·4
East Khandesh	532	98·4
West Khandesh	257	100
Nasik	....	100
Poona	18,274	82·9
Satara	126	100
Sholapur	....	100

In Sholapur one case of misappropriation of the amount of loan was reported. The whole amount advanced was recovered. In the Satara District there was one case in which the work for which tagai was granted was not completed in time and hence the amount advanced was recovered at once.

The following table shows advances, recoveries and remissions during the year and in the preceding five years :—

Year.	Total amount advanced.	Total recoveries.		Amount written off.
		Principal.	Interest.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1925-26	2,71,041	9,82,875	3,10,258	2,021
1926-27	3,96,610	7,74,240	2,72,989	13,419
1927-28	1,15,677	9,74,751	3,48,833	13,764
1928-29	69,761	6,94,555	2,23,495	8,717
1929-30	1,54,809	2,98,280	1,06,244	1,458
1930-31	79,504	2,91,131	1,11,460	760

Southern Division.

The enclosed statements show the takavi transactions during the year ending September 1931. The amount collected represents 8·59 per cent. of the debt outstanding at the beginning of the year.

A special takavi establishment consisting of five Circle Inspectors and five peons under them was sanctioned for Bijapur District for three years from 1st March 1929 in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 1755/28, dated 26th February 1929. These five special Circle Inspectors and four special Aval Karkuns—one in each taluka and petha—are looking to the tagai work. The special tagai staff has been trained in the work entrusted to them. Out of this special establishment, two Circle Inspectors and two peons were reduced from 1st September 1931 as a measure of retrenchment.

The special feature of tagai administration in Dharwar District during the year under review was that the Burma Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Company started tractor ploughing with the approval of Government who, first, in their memorandum, No. 5898-A/28, dated 14th January 1931, directed that the loans to be granted under this Scheme should be treated as loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, but later on directed in their memorandum, No. 5898-A/28, dated 14th April 1931, that such loans should be treated as advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act, as the Burma Shell Company represented that the local officers could make only limited advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act with the result that the cases of larger land-holders presented difficulties in disposal and that this interfered with the success of the scheme.

In Kanara six applications for loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act and a few more under the Agriculturists' Loans Act are pending enquiry at the close of the year. Out of the six applications under the Land Improvement Loans Act three relate to wire-fencing and one to the sinking of a well. The other Collectors have not given this information in their reports.

The sub-joined table shows the number of tagai works in progress and those inspected :—

District.	Number of works in progress.	Number of works inspected by				
		Collector	Prant Officers.	Mamlatdars and Mahalkaris.	Special Head Karkuns	Circle Inspectors.
Belgaum ..	97	..	4	77	12	4
Bijapur	448	..	69	264	433	712 (including works of the previous year).
Dharwar ..	15	..	2	12	..	14

There were no works in progress in Kanara, Kolaba and Ratnagiri. The inspection of tagai works done by the Prant Officers in Belgaum District was inadequate as in last year and this is being pointed out to the Collector.

There were six cases of misapplication of loans in Belgaum and the amount of Rs. 896 involved therein was summarily recovered. In the case of criminal misappropriation of Rs. 75 by the ex-Kulkarni of Bhadrapur, taluka Navalgund, referred to in the penultimate paragraph of the preceding year's report, the Kulkarni was tried, convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, and the amount of Rs. 75 was written off as irrecoverable.

Rs. 10,272-4-0 were recovered summarily in 64 cases as the borrowers failed to execute the works in the district of Bijapur. No amount was ordered to be recovered summarily in Dharwar District. The Collector of Kanara reports that in one case the advance made for the improvement of land was summarily recovered as the borrower failed to execute the work in time, that in another case time was extended, that in nine cases steps are taken to recover the advances by coercive process and that in two other cases, the borrowers having no means to pay and there being no prospects of recovery, Rs. 162 (Rs. 150 on account of principal and Rs. 12 on account of interest) were remitted. The amounts written off or remitted in respect of all districts are given in column 6 of the accompanying Tagai Form No. IX.

Bombay Suburban District.

There were no takavi transactions.

13. AREA.

(Columns 10, 11 *and* 12 *of Appendix III)*

Northern Division.

There was a net increase of 406 acres in the occupied area as shown below :—

	Acres.
Ahmedabad	+ 410
Kaira	— 513
Panch Mahals	+ 467
Broach	— 77
Surat	— 13
Thana	+ 132
Net ..	+ 406

The increase in Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals and Thana was mainly due to unoccupied lands having been taken up for cultivation. The decrease in Kaira was partly due to lands having been acquired for railway and partly due to forfeiture of land for breach of conditions of new tenure. The decrease in Broach and Surat is too small to call for any remarks.

Central Division.

The total occupied area of agricultural land in the division showed a net decrease of 1,845 acres. The decrease or increase in the different districts was as shown below :—

	Acres.
Ahmednagar	— 65
East Khandesh	— 683
West Khandesh	— 425
Nasik	— 406
Poona	+ 92
Satara	+ 454
Sholapur	— 812
	—1,845

The decrease in Ahmednagar and increase in Poona are insignificant and call for no explanation. The increase in Satara was mainly due to grant of unoccupied lands for cultivation.

The decreases shown against the remaining districts were due generally to forfeiture of lands for default in payment of land revenue and for breach of conditions attached to the grants made on the new tenure. In Sholapur, in addition to above, the acquisition of land for the Nira Right Bank Canal and Criminal Tribes Settlement may be mentioned.

Southern Division.

In the year under report there was net increase of 4,024 acres in the occupied area of agricultural land in this division as shown below :—

	Acres.
Belgaum	+ 844
Bijapur	+ 1,917
Dharwar	+ 1,158
Kanara	— 445
Kolaba	+ 604
Ratnagiri	— 54
	+ 4,024

The increase in Belgaum, Bijapur and Dharwar was due to unoccupied lands having been taken up by rayats from Government waste while in Kolaba it was due to survey correction of land given out for reclamation.

The decrease in Kanara was mainly due to relinquishments, cancellation of leases and forfeitures of some lands for breach of conditions. The decrease in Ratnagiri is insignificant and requires no explanation.

Bombay Suburban District.

The net decrease of 1,284 acres under the occupied assessed land was due to survey corrections, acquisition and conversion of land to non-agricultural purposes.

14. COERCIVE PROCESSES.

(Appendix IV)

Northern Division.

The following table compares the extent to which coercive processes in different forms had to be resorted to for the collection of land revenue during the year under report and during the previous year :—

Year.	Number of notices of demand issued under section 152, Land Revenue Code.	Penalty under section 148, Land Revenue Code.	Distraint and sale of moveable property, section 154, Land Revenue Code.	Sale of immoveable property other than land in respect of which arrears were due, section 155, Land Revenue Code.	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy under section 153.	Arrest and imprisonment under section 157, Land Revenue Code.
		Number of kabjedars.		Number of cases.	Number of cases.	Number of cases.
1930-31 ..	15,314	1,459	1,145	4	524	11
1929-30 ..	21,490	1,168	66	8	1,986	4

Out of 1,459 cases of penalty under section 148, Land Revenue Code, Kaira, Panch Mahals, Surat and Thana are responsible for 251, 215, 220 and 690 cases respectively, while as regards forfeiture of land, Kaira, Broach and Surat are responsible for 301, 92 and 99 cases out of 524 cases during the year.

Out of 1,145 cases of distraint and sale of moveable property 569 cases related to Kaira and 380 to Surat.

The coercive processes in different forms had to be taken in the case of contumacious defaulters on account of the civil disobedience movement.

Central Division.

The figures given in the subjoined table compare the extent to which coercive processes in different forms had to be resorted to for the collection of land revenue in the year under review and in the previous year :—

Year.	Number of notices of demand issued under section 152, Land Revenue Code.	Penalty under section 148, Land Revenue Code (Number of kabjedars on whom penalty was inflicted).	Distraint and sale of moveable property section 154, Land Revenue Code (Number of kabjedars whose property was distrained).	Sale of immoveable property under section 155, Land Revenue Code (Number of cases).	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy under section 153, Land Revenue Code (Number of cases).
1	2	3	4	5	6
1930-31 ..	9,947	432	516	3	285
1929-30 ..	4,949	438	105	..	220

Out of 9,947 cases of notices under section 152, Land Revenue Code, East Khandesh and Poona were responsible for 3,556 and 3,403 respectively. There were 404 cases of distraint of moveables in Ahmednagar as against 40 in the preceding year. The reason for this is the slump in prices and the difficulty of getting cash to make payments of land revenue. On the whole however recovery was less difficult than was at one time expected.

Southern Division.

The following table compares the extent of coercion in different forms employed for the collection of land revenue :—

Year.	Number of notices of demand, section 152, Land Revenue Code.	Penalty under section 148, Land Revenue Code (Number of kabjedars).	Distraint and sale of moveable property, section 154, Land Revenue Code (Number of kabjedars).	Sale of immoveable property, section 155, Land Revenue Code (Number of cases).	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy under section 153, Land Revenue Code (Number of cases).
1	2	3	4	5	6
1930-31 ..	1,393	1,472	830	3	313
1929-30 ..	1,670	6,903	174	..	127

There was a slight increase in the number of notices under section 152 in Bijapur, Kolaba and Ratnagiri, and a large decrease in the remaining districts. The large decrease in the number of persons proceeded against under section 148 is shared by all the districts except Dharwar and Ratnagiri, where there was an increase as compared with that of the previous year. The large increase in the number of cases of distraint and sale of moveable property under section 154 occurred chiefly in Kanara, Kolaba and Ratnagiri though Belgaum and Dharwar contributed a little towards the same. In Bijapur, the number of such cases was the same as that of the preceding year.

The increase in the number of forfeiture cases under section 153 occurred in all the districts except Ratnagiri.

Action under section 155 was found necessary in 2 cases of Kolaba and in 1 case of Ratnagiri District.

Bombay Suburban District.

The following table compares the extent of coercive process in different forms employed for the collection of land revenue :—

Year.	Number of notices of demands under section 152, Land Revenue Code.	Penalty under section 148, Land Revenue Code.	Distraint and sale of moveable property under section 154, Land Revenue Code.	Sale of immoveable property under section 155, Land Revenue Code.	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy under section 153, Land Revenue Code.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1929-30 ..	548	..	..	..	3
1930-31 ..	987	..	..	..	..

The following reasons contributed to the issue of a large number of notices :—

(*a*) A very large number of occupants live outside the limits of the district.

(*b*) The addresses of many change frequently.

(*c*) Lands change hands frequently but intimations are not received punctually.

15. TRADE AND INDUSTRIES.

Northern Division.

In Ahmedabad there were 234 factories on 1st August 1930, and four new factories were added during the year thus making a total of 238 at the end of the year. The working condition in the Mills was good and inspite of the general depression in trade, the textile industry of Ahmedabad passed through a period of active progress.

Of the two Mills at Nadiad in the Kaira District one (the Manor Mill) remained closed throughout the year owing to financial difficulties and the other (the new Shorrock Mill) continued to work and is in a flourishing condition. There were thirty-four ginning factories and presses in the Kaira District during the year most of which are situated in Thasra and Anand talukas. Out of these, three at Thasra and three at Dakor did not work at all during the year for want of sufficient cotton. The cotton industry, viz. hand-spinning and weaving carried on by the backward class of people in Borsad is dying out. There are three milk dairies in Anand and seventy-nine creameries mostly in Anand and Borsad. There are two Match Factories, one at Umreth and the other at Anand.

In the Panch Mahals the principal trade is in timber and grain. The groundnut and flour mills continued to work well. The working of the factories and presses was moderate during the year. Dohad continued to be the important grain market. The export of grain, timber and forest produce continued as before. The manganese mines at Shivrajpur and Bamankuwa continued to work, but the business was slack owing to the depression in the world market of manganese.

In Broach cotton is the chief product and constitutes the important trade of the district. There were 37 ginning factories and 8 presses in the district during the year. All these factories except 9 which did not work at all worked for about three months. The Mill industry in Broach showed a tendency towards dullness throughout the year. Since the close of the year both the Mills which were closed have begun to work again. The river borne trade of the ports of Kavi, Tankari and Dehej showed a remarkable increase in exports ; there was also noticeable increase in the imports at Kavi as against the decrease during the last year.

In Surat cotton is the principal product and 31 ginning factories, 15 presses and 1 mill continued to work during the year. The number of spinning wheels and hand-weaving looms has greatly increased owing to the propaganda in favour of khaddar,

The local silk and embroidery business is declining owing to the present agitation and the general depression in trade.

The chief exports of the district are grass, timber, bricks, firewood, molasses, mangoes, vegetables, rice and cotton; grass and firewood were exported to Bombay from Chikhli, Bulsar and Pardi talukas as usual.

In Thana, rice (which is the principal product of the district) of the value of Rs. 27 lacs was exported exclusive of paddy which was exported to the extent of 3 lacs. Other articles of exports in that district were timber, charcoal, grass, salt, bricks, lime, dry and fresh fish, vegetables, plaintains, betel leaves, saris and woollen cloth. Bassein exported plaintains and betel leaves worth about 9 lacs to Bombay and other places as against 5½ lacs during the preceding year.

The iron workshop at Bhiwandi which manufactures accessories for rice mills and implements for labourers continued to work as usual.

The number of hand-looms at Bhiwandi was reduced to 2,000 with about 5,500 workmen as against 3,000 hand-looms and 7,000 workmen during the preceding year. This was due to the general depression in trade. The Raymand woollen mills at Thana remained closed during the whole year. The match factory at Thana is progressing well and provided work for poor women and children. The Bone Mill at Kelwa worked for a month and remained closed for the remaining period of the year. The bone mill at Thana worked at intervals.

Central Division.

The general trade depression which had prevailed for some time past continued throughout the year under report. The chief article of trade, in both the Khandesh districts is cotton and next in importance is groundnut. Owing to fluctuations in the price of cotton there has been a growing tendency notably in East Khandesh to reduce the cultivation of cotton and to grow groundnut and other food crops instead. This will be manifest from the figures of area cropped in East Khandesh under both these crops during the last three years :—

Crop.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Cotton ..	.. 7,90,406	7,36,269	6,68,076
Groundnut ..	.. 3,50,833	3,51,603	3,63,553

As a logical consequence of this, the total number of oil mills in the East Khandesh District rose from 23 to 30 during the year under review. All these mills are reported to have carried on a fairly flourishing business.

The two Spinning and Weaving Mills at Jalgaon and Amalner and one at Chalisgaon continued to work during the year under report. With the exception of the Bhagirath Mills at Jalgaon, all had a fairly prosperous year owing to the increased demand for cloth.

The new Pratap Spinning and Weaving Mill at Dhulia is working well. The outturn of cloth in the year under review was 19,08,594 lbs. as against 15,65,027 lbs. in the preceding year.

In Barsi, there is one Spinning and Weaving Mill and two Spinning Mills. The latter two have not got sufficient working capital to start weaving work.

As regards the Mills at Sholapur the Collector remarks :—

" The stocks of cloth which accumulated in the local mills, owing to trade and political conditions, were eventually liquidated at considerable sacrifice in price owing to the slimp in cotton. The Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mills, which were reported to be in financial difficulties last year, have since received financial assistance from their new Agents and a crisis in this direction has at last been stayed. The local mills have been badly hit by the succession of famine years in the Central Provinces which is a very good market for the locally made saris. The chief explanation of the depression lies in the fall in world prices of raw material and the uncertainty of further fall."

The Sugar Factory of the Belapur Syndicate had a really satisfactory year. It manufactures sugar of a superior quality for which there is a growing demand.

Among the agricultural products of the Satara District, the principal is groundnut which grows in large quantities in the southern parts of the district and is largely exported to Bombay. But owing to depression in trade the prices of groundnut went down considerably and as a result the crop which brought three lakhs of rupees to Patan Taluka in the preceding year is reported to have fetched only a lakh of rupees during the year under report.

Miscellaneous Industries.—The agricultural implements works of Messrs. Cooper Bros. at Satara Road and Messrs. Kirloskar Bros. at Kirloskarwadi are reported to have continued working as in the previous year. The Textile Industries Works at Karad managed by Messrs. Phadke Bros. are reported to have done well.

As regards industries in the Poona District, the Collector of Poona reports that they suffered generally from the depression, but apart from this there was nothing abnormal as regards any particular trade or industry.

The Textile Factory and Metal Works at Tikekarwadi near Sholapur and the Ogale Glass Works near Karad Railway Station continued to work as before.

Southern Division.

The principal articles of export from the division are rice, wheat, jowari, tobacco, jagri, chillies, cotton, groundnuts, myrabolams, betel and cardamom. Owing to the worldwide depression and fall in prices trade was not in a flourishing condition.

The cotton crop was poor on account of the unfavourable season and ginning and pressing factories had not enough work. The factious boycott of the Cotton Sale Society at Bail-Hongal in the Belgaum District partially accounts for less work for the gins. The number of cotton bales turned out by the Bail-Hongal factories was 14,000 as against 20,000 in the preceding year.

The weaving industry in Bijapur District was adversely affected by the general trade depression and boycott of foreign cloth and yarn. Tagavi to the extent of Rs. 10,000 had to be distributed among the weavers at Amingad and Kamatgi to keep them employed as they were very hard hit by the economic situation. Owing to the demand for khaddar the handloom industry in certain villages of Belgaum revived. Some handlooms newly started in Kanara did not, however, do much business. The looms in Ratnagiri had also a dull time.

The bangle manufacturing industry in Belgaum and Bijapur had a normal year.

The Sanikatta Salt Works Co-operative Society sent out 130,542 maunds of salt as against 98,228 maunds in the preceding year, despite the campaign against the salt tax. About 300 daily labourers were employed on this work during the season. The salt trade at Pen, Panvel and Uran had a good year.

The Dhutpapeshwar Pharmacy at Panvel in Kolaba had also a good year. The copper and brass industry in Dharwar fared well. The aluminium industry in Viziadurg (Ratnagiri) suffered for want of demand for the finished articles. Of the two nib factories in Malvan (Ratnagiri) one remained closed throughout the year and the other produced nibs worth Rs. 3,000 as against Rs. 1,800 in the preceding year.

The three power houses of the Tata Company at Patnus, Bhivpuri and Campoli in Kolaba continued to supply electric energy to Bombay.

Owing to the general slump in trade tile factories at Khanapur (Belgaum) are reported not to be in a flourishing condition, and for the same reason only one out of the four Manganese Mines in Khanapur Taluka worked during the year. The small tile factory at Manki in Kanara and the one at Gurumwad in Ratnagiri worked fairly well. The Bharat Tile Factory at Mora in Kolaba is in good condition.

The Oriental Cannery Company at Ankola in Kanara could do no work as the mango crop was not sufficient.

A newly started soap factory in Bijapur is reported to have had a good turn over.

The fishing industry of Kolaba remained unaffected.

Bombay Suburban District.

The general depression in the market seriously affected the trade and industries during the year in spite of the fact that there are facilities of

communication and transport available in this district. The principal trade and industries in the district are :—

(1) The match factories at Kurla, Ghatkoper, Santa Cruz and Andheri :—These are in fair condition. But there is no normal demand for goods which have accumulated.

(2) The two textile mills at Kurla :—The condition of these mills is not satisfactory due to general slump in the market.

(3) The dyeing factories at Chembur and the tanneries at Kurla :—The condition of these factories is far from satisfactory, some of them being closed down.

(4) Silver vessels factory at Vile Parle :—This is in fair condition.

(5) Messrs. Dharamsi Morarji Chemical Works at Ambernath :—This is not in a flourishing condition.

(6) The Western India Match Factory at Ambernath :—This is running in good condition. The Company has introduced up-to-date machinery.

2. The Ambernath area though mainly intended for industrial development has not shown any signs of development due to the slump in the market.

16. PRICES.

Northern Division.

There was a noticeable decrease in prices of principal food grains in common use in all the districts of the division due to general depression in trade.

In Broach the price of cotton with seed ranged from Rs. 105 to 113 per bhar, as against Rs. 100 to 130 per bhar during the preceding year.

In view of the fall in prices Government in their Resolution No. 5710/28, dated 7th March 1931, ordered that in no case should more than one year's assessment be levied during the year and all suspended arrears which were due for collection were therefore resuspended.

Central Division.

The year that closed on 31st July 1931 was not a good year from the economic point of view, commerce, industry and agriculture all being adversely affected. There was a general fall in commodity prices which was particularly marked in the case of staple food grains, the prices of which began to fall abnormally in December 1930 and in many cases had by March reached a low level not experienced for the past 25 years. They showed no tendency to recover before the end of July. The general trade depression, want of purchasing power and over production as a result of a good harvest may be mentioned amongst other factors as responsible for the drop in prices.

A statement showing the prices of the principal staple food grains in the headquarter town of each district for four different periods is attached for comparison.

Station.	Quantity purchasable per rupee on 31st July 1930.			Quantity purchasable per rupee on 15th December 1930.		
	Jowari.	Bajri.	Cotton with seed.	Jowari.	Bajri.	Cotton with seed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Ahmednagar ..	10 2	8 11	..	20 3	20 5	8 0
Jalgaon ..	10 3	8 12	4 8	14 14	11 8	7 5
Dhulia ..	10 9	7 7	..	15 6	12 2	..
Nasik ..	..	7 4	..	..	10 2	..
Poona ..	11 0	7 8	..	18 6	13 12	..
Satara ..	12 0	10 14	..	14 4	13 0	..
Sholapur ..	13 14	9 14	..	22 3	21 10	..

Station.	Quantity purchasable per rupee on 15th March 1931.			Quantity purchasable per rupee on 15th July 1931.		
	Jowari.	Bajri.	Cotton with seed.	Jowari.	Bajri.	Cotton with seed.
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Ahmednagar ..	25 4	17 6	6 0	25 4	17 6	6 0
Jalgaon ..	16 3	14 10	5 0	18 13	15 9	..
Dhulia ..	19 8	14 14	..	18 4	14 13	..
Nasik ..	..	11 10	..	..	14 8	..
Poona ..	19 10	15 0	..	21 10	15 0	..
Satara ..	17 2	17 6	..	18 8	17 6	..
Sholapur ..	23 9	20 11	..	29 3	21 2	..

Southern Division.

Considering that part of the division consists of precarious tracts, the outturn of the crops can be said to have been generally satisfactory. But owing to world causes, the downward trend of prices, noticed last year, was very pronounced. The price of the principal staple (jowari) in the ghat districts recorded a disconcerting fall approximating 50 per cent. in Dharwar; and the districts which shared this fall show surprising inter-taluka variations. Jowari which sold last year at 16 seers 1 chatack per rupee in Chikodi was sold at 19 seers 15 chatacks this year. In Gokak and Athni this commodity sold at 19 seers 8 chatacks and 25 seers 13 chatacks as against 14 seers and 18 seers respectively last year. In Bijapur the rate was 21 seers 15 chatacks

as against 14 seers 12 chatacks last year. Wholesale prices of paddy in the coastal districts have also considerably depreciated, Kolaba being the most hard-hit district. Prices of paddy which ranged from Rs. 45 to Rs. 60 last year hovered between Rs. 30 and Rs. 40 a khandi this year. For Kanara and Ratnagiri products a similar appreciable fall is noticed. The Collector of Kanara reports that the three garden products of the district, namely, betelnut, cardamom and pepper showed a considerable decline in prices and attributes this fall to the dull market at Bombay and other trade centres.

Bombay Suburban District.

The staple food grain and chief product of the district is rice. In July 1930 cleaned rice was available at 5 seers and 3 chatacks per rupee and this rate remained stationary till the end of December 1930. From January 1931 to end of July 1931 the rate was 5 seers and 14 chatacks as against 5 seers and 3 chatacks for a similar period of 1930. The fluctuation in the rates was due to general slump in the market.

There was a variation of above 10 per cent. in the rates of the following articles as compared with those of the preceding year :—

Name of Article.	Period.	
	April to July 1930.	April to July 1931.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Wheat ..	5 14	7 6 } per rupee.
Turdal ..	4 5	6 1
Gram ..	6 8	7 12
Udid ..	5 10 up to the end of May. 5 15 in June and July.	8 1
Cocoanut ..	Rs. 8-8-0 per 100 in April and Rs. 8-0-0 in the subsequent three months.	Rs. 7 per 100.

Wheat, tur, gram and udid are not grown in this district.

17. LABOUR AND WAGES.

Northern Division.

There was a slight decline in the wages both of skilled and unskilled labour in the Gujarat districts of the division as compared with those during the previous year. The decline was due to the depression in trade and the present economic condition of the country.

In Broach there was some unemployment owing to shortness of the cotton season while in Surat many skilled labourers have been thrown out of employment.

In Thana there was a slight decline in the wages of skilled and unskilled labourers. The district being in close proximity to Bombay, skilled and unskilled labour found, as usual, employment in Bombay during the fair season. The rice mills in Bhiwandi, Shahpur, Palghar, Kalyan and Thana absorbed a large number of labourers.

Central Division.

There was a small drop in the rates of wages both agricultural and industrial but it was by no means commensurate with the fall in the prices of food stuffs and other necessaries of life. The condition of the labourers was fair during the year and their standard of living remained comparatively unaffected. In the districts of Ahmednagar and Satara the rates of wages for field labour remained practically stationary.

The relations between the employers and employees were on the whole good. There was a strike at Sholapur in the last week of July. Referring to this the Collector of Sholapur observes :—

"The general mill strike organised by the local 'Majoor Sangh' continued for 3 weeks. Out of the normal labour of 19,000 in the local mills, the highest number on strike was 13,000. In no mill was the strike complete at any time. The strike practically ended by the 15th of August and all the strikers rejoined work. The behaviour of the strikers was generally satisfactory though there were some slight incidents."

A few millhands in the Laxmi Narayan Mills at Chalisgaon struck work as a protest against a reduction in wages but the question was amicably settled.

Unless there is a drop in the rates of wages for field labour corresponding to the drop in prices, the cost of cultivation cannot be reduced and agriculture cannot hope to be as remunerative as it has been for the past 20 years.

Southern Division.

The majority of the district and sub-divisional reports indicate a fall in wages. Perhaps the proportion of 6 to 5 might be taken as a measure of the average decrease. But it appears that in some areas there has been no change. The continued depression in prices has not been able to force down wages in proportion with the result that the condition of wage earners continues to be satisfactory. The demand and supply generally balanced each other and no shortage or excess was noticeable. Rates of skilled labour ranged from Rs. 2 a day in Mundgod to 0-8-0 in Bijapur and unskilled labour was paid for at 4 annas a day in Bijapur and 12 annas in Ratnagiri. Forest cuttings in Khanapur and Chandgad engaged less labourers than usual, and the cotton gins and presses at Bail-Hongal and Saundatti were satisfied with the local supply and no outside labour was imported. The slump in the cotton market was responsible for the slack industrial demand in Bijapur, but such of the labourers as the gins and presses there could not absorb found ready

employment in the various tagai works. In Kanara below ghats the supply was plentiful; the demand above ghats is normally met by importing labour from the coastal tract. The Collector reports that the demand from above ghat this year was very feeble and this is attributed to the depression in trade in general and to the fall in prices of garden products in particular. The textile mills in Gokak and Hubli had no difficulty whatever in obtaining their supply. The relations between capital and labour at these textile centres were generally harmonious but the workers in the Hubli mills and the Railway employees there voiced their discontent, and at one time a partial strike was feared, but the trouble was averted by bringing about a good understanding between the parties. In rural areas labour is much too disorganised to present a united front but the fact that wages have in most places not sagged in proportion to prices is good proof of its power even in the absence of organisation. At Hukeri in the Belgaum District the Depressed Classes have recently organised a co-operative labour society to provide work for the unemployed by taking contracts from Local Boards, Panchayats and private persons. In this society a beginning to organise rural labour is discernible.

Emigration and Immigration.—Such emigration and immigration as there is in the division is only seasonal. Labourers from the less favoured tracts migrate to better favoured tracts to assist the garnering of harvests. In addition to this has to be mentioned the annual migration of wage earners from the Konkan and Chandgad Mahal to Bombay in search of work in the mills. These people return to their villages for the agricultural season and migrate again to Bombay.

Bombay Suburban District.

The general depression in trade affected the building activities in the suburbs to a certain extent. There was however no appreciable change in the wages as labour was available to the same extent as last year. In Ambernath Taluka there was a decrease in the rates of wages owing to the general slump in the market. The following are the prevalent rates of wages :—

	South Salsette.	Ambernath.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Skilled labour ..	.. 2 8 0 to 3 0 0	1 8 0 to 1 12 0
Ordinary labour—		
Man ..	.. 0 12 0	0 10 0
Woman ..	.. 0 9 0	0 6 0
Child ..	.. 0 6 0	0 4 0

18. SPECIAL MATTERS.

Northern Division.

The force of the civil disobedient movement was particularly strong in Gujarat. It has serious results on land revenue collection and

resulted in great hardship among the cultivators who were misled by agitators.

Progress made in the maintenance and repairs of small irrigation tanks in charge of the Revenue Department.

A grant of Rs. 38,000 was sanctioned by Government for repairs to minor irrigation works in charge of the Revenue Department in this division during the year 1930-31 and it was distributed as shown below :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	15,000
Kaira	7,200
Broach	902
Surat	14,898
	38,000

Out of the grant of Rs. 38,000, Rs. 25,774 were spent on repairs to tanks and Rs. 9,591 as shown below were surrendered to Government. (This Office No. B. G. T. 92, dated 25th August 1930 and I.R.R. 6, dated 28th February 1931 and 9th March 1931).

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	74
Kaira	4,978
Broach	388
Surat	4,151
	9,591

Details as regards the number of tanks repaired and the amount spent in each district are given below :—

Name of district.	No. of tanks repaired.	Amount spent for repairs.
		Rs.
Ahmedabad	38	14,639
Kaira	..	..
Broach	6	514
Surat	37	10,621
Total ..	81	25,774

Thus Rs. 2,635 remained unspent at the end of the year.

In Ahmedabad the works were carried out by the special agency appointed for the purpose while in Broach they were carried out departmentally.

In Surat they were carried out partly departmentally and partly by special agency.

Central Division.

Agricultural Show : Nasik District.—A large agricultural show was successfully organised in December 1930 at Nasik and was attended by about 50,000 people.

Floods : East Khandesh District.—There was a serious flood in the Jamner and Pachora talukas on 9th September 1930, 356 houses being washed away. In response to the public demand, a relief fund was opened and Rs. 6,007 were subscribed in cash, while clothes and other utensils were also given to the extent of Rs. 1,171. The Prant Officer and the Mamlatdars took a lot of trouble to distribute the amount allotted fairly to the sufferers.

The flood at Shirpur has already been referred to under section 1.

Land Distribution Work : West Khandesh District.—This work has been completed in almost all the talukas except in Nawapur and a few villages of the Sakri Taluka.

Kadbi Storage.—Of the two experimental schemes for the storage of kadbi inaugurated some five years ago in this Division that undertaken by the District Local Board, Ahmednagar, has been ordered to be wound up. The kadbi stacks remaining were ordered to be sold but only a portion of them found purchasers while the rest are yet to be disposed of.

The result of the experiment was a loss of about four lakhs of rupees.

As regards the Sholapur experiment, the stacks at Karmala were sold during the year. The total loss on the experiment in this district amounted to Rs. 1,63,722.

WORKING OF REVENUE STAFF.

Extracts from district reports.

East Khandesh.—The political history of the district was disturbed until the announcement of the agreement between Lord Irwin and Mr. Gandhi. There were in one or two places curious attempts to boycott persons raising ground-nut on the ground that it was a foreign crop. It may, however, be asserted that the mass of rayats were little affected by the agitation.

This I think is entirely due to the whole-hearted way in which officials of every department worked together to stamp out the fire. One Magistrate found it recorded in the diary of a youth whom he convicted that he had come to the district because it was announced that all the officials had taken an oath to permit no civil disobedience. And this may well, I think, have been the effect produced by the united front shown by all the departments.

Nasik.—I may say that the conduct of Government servants was admirable during a very trying time, specially that of certain Patels in the Baglan Taluka—those of Satana, Lakhmapur, Jaykheda in particular.

Southern Division.

Grant of land on Impartible Tenure.—Since the issue of the Government orders all Government lands are being granted on this tenure.

The subjoined statement gives an account of the grant of waste lands in each district :—

District.	Area.		
	A.	g.	a.
Belgaum	908	3	0
Bijapur	658	0	0
Dharwar	....		
Kanara	708	2	4
Kolaba	9	39	0
Ratnagiri	70	35	2
Total ..	2,354	39	6

Most of the land given out in Ratnagiri District was salt marsh land.

The Collector of Belgaum as in the last year remarks that generally persons who own no land and want it badly come forward to take up the land on this tenure and that even among such persons there appears to be some disinclination to accept the tenure owing to the restricted nature of the occupancy rights.

The Collector of Kanara reports that the system of granting lands on this tenure to *bona fide* cultivators is gaining ground.

Other Collectors have not expressed their opinion on this tenure.

The area given out on this tenure was little more than half of that for the previous year. This, however, was probably due to the special circumstances of the year, with a no-tax campaign in progress and a heavy slump in prices. That the decrease should have been heaviest in Dharwar District is consistent with this explanation.

Red Cross and Medical Relief.—Successful Baby Week shows were held at four centres in the Dharwar District.

The training of village "dais" continues to be satisfactory. The Mahad branch of the Lady Wilson Maternity Association sent up two dais for secondary training to the Alibag Civil Hospital.

As in last year, 150,000 quinine tabloids were distributed free in the malarial tracts of the Kanara District, and school children were quininised in addition there. The Belgaum Red Cross travelling dispensary afforded relief to many inland villages of Kanara District.

Agriculture and Co-operation.—The Wilson Anti-Famine Institute started by the late Mr. V. H. Naik continued to do good work in popularising improved methods of agriculture and cattle breeding.

A cattle show financed entirely by the public was held at the Galgali Fair. Prizes were awarded to well reared bulls some of which came from the neighbouring States. Agricultural demonstrations were held in Gadag and Ron talukas and in the Mundargi Petha of the

Dharwar District. The District Agricultural Overseer who organised them, demonstrated the effect of copper sulphate as an antidote against smut.

The Taluka Development Associations of Roha and Mahad in the Kolaba District did useful work in acquainting the agriculturists with the efficacy of scientific manures. A practical demonstration in the cultivation of tobacco, sugar-cane and vegetable crops was held at Mahad under the presidentship of Mr. Smart, I.C.S., who expressed satisfaction at the progress made. Tobacco cultivation is a novelty for the Konkan.

Notable Events.—(1) The decennial census of 1931 was an important event of the year. The progress of enumeration was not marred by any obstacles.

(2) The general elections of the Bombay Legislative Council and the Indian Legislative Assembly came off during the year.

(3) The excessively heavy rainfall of July 1931 was responsible for floods in the Malvan, Devgad and Rajapur talukas of the Ratnagiri District. Though the damage to property was considerable the loss of lives was fortunately small, being limited to 5 persons and one bullock. The extent of the damage has been appraised by the Collector and relief given where necessary.

(4) Diwan Bahadur S. T. Kambli, Minister for Agriculture, paid a visit to parts of Belgaum and Kanara districts during the year.

Public Feeling and the Press.—Public feeling in the form of agitation for the non-payment of land revenue was not a general feature of the year under report. The civil disobedience movement was responsible for a few sporadic disturbances in the Division but its evil effects were not widespread nor did they continue long enough to perpetuate its defiant mentality on the minds of the masses. The experiment of inconveniencing Government by exploiting the khatedars of the Sirsi and Siddapur talukas to withhold their assessment fizzled out mainly because the representations of the khatedars were inquired into and redressed in deserving cases.

Non-rayatwari tenures.—Appendix VI shows the number and extent of villages or estates held on tenure other than rayatwari. This was last submitted for the year 1920-21. The following figures show the variations between the figures for 1920-21 and this year :—

Year.	Number of holdings (column 2).	Area (column 4).	Government revenue (column 5).
			Rs.
1920-21	2,137	3,512,155	17,90,011
1930-31	2,126	3,666,194	19,59,148
Difference ..	−11	+154,039	+1,69,137

Bombay Suburban District.

No event of sufficient importance as to demand special mention from the point of view of land revenue administration, occured.

19. *Statement showing demand, collection and arrears in respect of Development Department properties for the year* 1930-31.

Scheme No.	Demand for 1929-30 including arrears.	Recoveries in 1929-30.	Arrears.	Demand for 1930-31 including arrears.	Recoveries in 1930-31.	Arrears.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
I	8,647 11 9	5,981 13 3	2,665 14 6	7,088 5 6	4,594 10 9	2,493 10 9
II	5,782 10 0	2,234 14 0	3,547 12 0	9,247 1 9	1,260 1 0	7,987 0 9
III	4,942 4 6	3,726 15 0	1,215 5 6	3,557 9 9	1,952 4 0	1,605 5 9
VI	262 6 0	262 6 0	....	4 14 0	4 14 0	....
VII	6,340 8 0	3,834 14 0	2,505 10 0	6,393 10 0	4,964 0 3	1,429 9 9
VIII	13 8 0	13 8 0	....	13 8 0	13 8 0	....
X	4,272 4 0	4,028 12 0	243 8 0	2,933 14 0	2,893 14 0	40 0 0
XV	17,750 8 9	15,937 2 9	1,813 6 0	17,541 14 3	10,596 14 3	6,945 0 0
XVII	7,809 13 0	5,331 1 0	2,478 12 0	7,717 11 0	5,657 5 0	2,060 6 0
XVIII	933 0 0	775 0 0	158 0 0	1,167 0 0	456 0 0	711 0 0
Imperial Airship Scheme ..	875 0 0	640 0 0	235 0 0	750 0 0	750 0 0	....
Kurla Diversion Road ..	1,039 0 0	728 0 0	311 0 0	1,014 0 0	590 0 0	424 0 0
Total ..	58,668 10 0	43,494 6 0	15,174 4 0	57,429 8 3	33,733 7 3	23,696 1 0

20. RESIDENTIAL SUBURBAN SCHEMES.

Review of the progress of Town Planning and Development Schemes for the year ending 31*st July* 1931.

(*a*) *Suburban Schemes.*—The Land Manager, Bombay Suburban District, under the control of the Collector, Bombay Suburban District, is in charge of the disposal of land in Suburban Schemes Nos. I, II, III, VI, VII, VIII, XV, XVI-Shahar (Kole-Kalyan and Andheri Sectors), XVII (Central Salsette Tramway Surplus Land), XVIII and Kurla Diversion Road (Schemes I and III).

2. Despite the fact that the year under review witnessed an exceptionally strong depression in the general trade and extraordinary slump in the land market the sales in the Suburban Schemes proved satisfactory.

3. The following list shows the disposal during the year both by sales and settlements :—

Suburban Scheme No.	Area in square yards.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.
I Kurla-Kirol	142,364	67,159 0 0
II Trombay North-East	25,259	9,600 0 0
III Chembur Sector A	81,504	45,370 0 0
Do. C	3,184	2,283 8 0
VI Danda	8,393	68,699 8 0
VII Khar	20,395	1,20,718 7 0
XVII Central Salsette Tramway ..	5,316	26,846 4 0
II and III Kurla Diversion Road ..	1,015	3,806 4 0
Total ..	287,412	3,44,482 15 0

(*b*) *Town Planning Schemes.*—Till now 18 Town Planning Schemes have been completed in the Bombay Suburban District, 4 are in the arbitration stage, viz., Bandra Nos. III and IV, Santa Cruz No. V and Andheri No. VI ; one scheme Ghatkoper No. II has reached the final stage and is likely to be sanctioned and published shortly.

(*c*) *State-aided Building Schemes.*—The Collector, Bombay Suburban District, who is also the Salsette Development Officer looks after the work of the State-aided Building Schemes of the defunct Development Department. During the year 1930-31 (i.e., from 1st August 1930 to 31st July 1931) the following loans were sanctioned by Government towards lands and buildings in the Suburban Schemes and for Co-operative Societies :—

Suburban Scheme No.	Private individuals.		Government servants.		Co-operative Societies.
	Land.	Building.	Land.	Building.	Building.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
S. S. III .. .	5,025 0 0	4,437 0 0	26,622 8 0	5,050 4 0	....
„ VI	40,301 14 0	90,450 0 0	....	1,818 8 0	....
„ VII .. .	70,225 6 0	1,77,060 0 0	9,924 15 0	27,286 1 0	....
„ VIII	....	8,500 0 0	....	....	....
Co-operative Societies .	....	....	....	....	24,125 0 0
Total ..	1,15,552 4 0	2,80,447 0 0	36,547 7 0	34,154 13 0	24,125 0 0

The following table shows the recoveries made towards the advances during the year 1930-31 :—

Suburban Scheme. No.	Private individuals.	Government servants.	Co-operative Societies.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
S. S. III	5,302 7 0	5,843 8 0	....
„ VI	32,630 4 0	3,997 6 0	....
„ VII	1,82,145 10 6	39,977 7 0	....
„ VIII	9,287 8 0	6,835 0 0	....
Co-operative Societies ..	....	....	11,047 10 0
Total ..	2,29,365 13 6	56,653 5 0	11,047 10 0

APPENDIX

Statement exhibiting the gross and net land revenue of the districts of Suburban District for the Revenue Year 1930-31,

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue including non-agricultural and all other uses.	Deduct			
				Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total Inams (Class I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
	Khalsa.	Inam.				Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division.							
Ahmedabad	836	50	33,81,454	10,084	6,26,897	1,16,831	8,25,757
Kaira	561	28	30,02,779	49,401	7,74,457	38,086	79,948
Panch Mahals	615½	76½	7,32,514	7,730	1,73,034	29,088	1,35,687
Broach	400	15	26,43,222	37,200	4,87,724	37,867	86,426
Surat	813	36	29,29,929	46,297	4,08,690	30,131	15,434

No. I

the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions and the Bombay and balances outstanding on 31st July 1931.

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.						
Agricultural.						
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).	Building and other non-agricultural assessment (including judi in Class VII).	Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue.	Local fund.	Total current year consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) *minus* (24).	
8	9	10	11	12	13	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
15,67,412	1,34,574	99,899	1,71,934	2,13,062		21,18,079
					Remissions	1,23,398
					Suspensions	5,08,151
					Collections	14,40,657
					Unauthorized	45,873
15,28,629	5,20,708	11,550	49,675	1,70,478		21,82,294
					Remissions	79,748
					Suspensions	75,632
					Collections	19,80,848
					Unauthorized	46,066
3,60,601	33,097	4,277	36,738	44,088		4,73,945
					Remissions	2,044
					Suspensions	1,106
					Collections	4,70,267
					Unauthorized	528
17,62,231	2,21,886	9,898	97,410	1,65,749		22,31,409
					Remissions	10,581
					Suspensions	16,205
					Collections	21,88,382
					Unauthorized	16,241
22,64,622	1,43,313	21,442	52,363	1,81,878		26,43,628
					Remissions	29,140
					Suspensions	169
					Collections	25,60,989
					Unauthorized	53,330

APPENDIX

Statement exhibiting the gross and net land revenue of the districts of Suburban District for the Revenue Year 1930-31,

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.						
	Authorized.				Unauthorized.		
	1926-1927.	1927-1928.	1928-1929.	1929-1930.	Other years.	1928-1929.	1929-1930.
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad ...	463	21,111	1,30,749	5,67,566	3,214	3,396	60,631
Remissions ...	.....	21,034	72,307	1,75,394	97	693	8,533
Suspensions ...	463	77	58,382	4,84,228	.....	...	.....
Collections ...	.....	.....	60	7,944	2,765	1,207	46,283
Unauthorized.	.....	.....	.....	.....	352	1,496	5,815
Kaira ...	.....	11,126	1,74,374	4,83,589	738	37	50,947
Remissions ...	.....	11,126	74,399	98,951	.....	18	168
Suspensions ...	.....	.....	98,250	3,83,804	.....	...	7,439
Collections ...	.....	... ..	1,725	834	19	3	19,967
Unauthorized.	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	719	16	23,373
Panch Mahals ...	.....	165	721	3,321	.....	40	741
Remissions ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	236
Suspensions ...	.....	165	679	3,318	.....	...	.....
Collections ...	.....	.....	42	3	.....	40	277
Unauthorized.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	228
Broach ...	.....	2,720	1,69,644	2,54,307	44	19,114	1,17,873
Remissions ...	.....	2,720	18	2,608	.....	108	814
Suspensions ...	.....	.....	1,69,600	2,51,319	.....	397	7,481
Collections ...	.....	.....	.....	69	36	18,241	97,584
Unauthorized.	.....	.....	26	312	8	368	11,994
Surat ...	.....	.....	2,37,251	5,134	.....	1,29,050	2,45,887
Remissions ...	.....	.....	482	.....	.....	2,125	2,979
Suspensions ..	.....	.....	2,01,498	4,762	.....	...	.. ..
Collections ...	.....	.....	992	.....	.....	74,348	1,57,283
Unauthorized.	.....	.....	34,279	372	.....	52,577	85,625

* Increase in columns 15 to 17 and 19 to 20 is due to adjustment of
† The increase of Rs. 52 in column 15 and the decrease of that amount
‡ The difference is due to adjustment of acounts on account of cancella-
‖ The difference is due to adjustment of acccounts.

No. I—*contd.*

the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions and the Bombay and balances outstanding on 31st July 1931—contd.

Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Less collections in 1929-1930 and earlier years.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorized.	Non-tharavband items.	Remarks.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
30,05,209	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	*
.....	4,01,456	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	10,51,301	68,802	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	14,98,916	49,159	...	12,559	
.....	...	...	...	.....	...	53,536	...	
29,03,105	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	2,64,410	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	5,65,125	98,746	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	20,03,396	22,003	...	11,578	
.....	...	...	...	.....	...	70,174	...	
4,78,933	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	†
.....	2,280	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	5,268	4,856	4,70,629	951	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	.....	...	756	2,927	
27,95,112	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	‡
.....	16,849	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	4,45,002	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	25,755	.....	...	...	9,587	
.....	...	...	...	23,04,312	7,981	28,994	...	
32,60,950	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	‖
.....	34,726	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	2,06,429	19,990	.....	...	...	..	
.....	...	...	...	27,93,612	25,387	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	.....	...	2,26,183	3,593	

accounts on account of cancellation of forfeiture orders.
in column 16 is due to the correction of the mistake in the collector's last year's statement.
tion of forfeiture orders, etc.

APPENDIX

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue including non-agricultural and all other uses.	Deduct			
				Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total Inams (Class I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
	Khalsa.	Inam.				Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Thana	1,524	67	16,56,165	51	78,925	8,979	2,206
Total for 1930-31 ...	4,749½	272½	1,43,46,063	1,50,763	25,48,727	2,60,982	11,35,458
Extra territorial (Panch Mahals).	...	...	715	...	...	...	...
Total for 1929-30 ...	4,755½	269½	1,43,43,802	1,50,936	25,49,532	2,59,737	11,35,824

No. I—*contd.*

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.						
Agricultural.						
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).	Building and other non-agricultural assessment (including judi in Class VII).	Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue.	Local fund.	Total current year consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) *minus* (24).	
8	9	10	11	12	13	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
15,04,836	41,216	19,952	1,15,881	2,14,233		18,91,830
					Remissions	1,509
					Suspensions	.....
					Collections	18,89,889
					Unauthorized	432
89,88,321	10,94,794	1,67,018	5,24,001	9,89,488		1,15,41,185
					Remissions	2,46,420
					Suspensions	6,01,263
					Collections 1,05,31,032	
					Unauthorized	1,62,470
715	...	...	...	...		715
89,95,809	10,95,952	1,56,012	6,05,881	9,45,953		1,14,48,029

APPENDIX

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.						
	Authorized.				Unauthorized.		
	1926-1927.	1927-1928.	1928-1929.	1929-1930.	Other years.	1928-1929.	1929-1930.
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Thana ...	.....	.....	31	.....	.....	656	.....
Remissions ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	117	.....
Suspensions ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Collections ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	539	.....
Unauthorized.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Total for 1930-31.	463*	35,122	7,12,770	14,13,918	3,996	1,52,293	4,76,079
Remissions ...	.....	34,880	1,47,206	2,76,953	97	3,061	12,730
Suspensions ...	463	242	5,28,440	11,27,431	.....	397	14,920
Collections ...	.....	.....	2,819	8,850	2,820	94,378	3,21,394
Unauthorized.	.....	.....	34,305	684	1,079	54,457	1,27,035
Extra territorial.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Extra territorial, Panch Mahals, 1929-36.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Total for 1929-30.	386	1,41,489	89,683	17,44,856	437	7,060	1,71,450

* This is on account of N. A. assessment. A civil suit in regard to this is still pending.

No. I—*contd.*

Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Less collections in 1929-1930 and earlier years.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorized.	Non-tharavband items.	Remarks.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
18,92,517	1,626	...	...	.....	...	...	9,435	
.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	31	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	4,288	18,90,428	11,373	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	.....	...	432	...	
1,43,35,826	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	7,21,347	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	22,73,156	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	2,22,437	1,09,61,293	1,16,854	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	.....	...	3,80,030	49,679	
715	...	...	..	715	...	...	...	
715	...	...	...	715	...	..	...	
1,36,03,390	8,23,981	21,39,460	3,51,578	1,00,04,402	2,08,590	6,35,547	1,26,004	

APPENDIX

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue including non-agricultural and all other uses.	Deduct			
	Khalsa.	Inam.		Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total Inams (Class I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
						Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central Division.							
Ahmednagar	1,236½	138½	24,50,080	226	3,13,891	17,862	48
East Khandesh	1,736½	65½	40,11,068	487	3,67,222	32,351	1,523
West Khandesh	1,445	43	24,43,360	10	2,17,547	80,128	15
Nasik	1,533	162	22,45,543	13	3,02,375	25,371	91
Poona	1,004¼	197¾	20,69,209	1,044	4,26,266	7,286	747

No. I—*contd.*

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.					Total current year's consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) *minus* (24).	
Agricultural.						
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).	Building and other non-agricultural assessment (including judi in Class VII).	Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue.	Local fund.		
8	9	10	11	12	13	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
A. 19,35,225 B. 24 C. 39	1,75,970	6,795	1,39,334	1,54,377		23,86,284
					Remissions	3,565
					Suspensions	109
					Collections	23,32,993
					Balance	49,617
A. 33,93,396 B. 226 C. 630	1,63,460	51,773	91,412	3,77,718		40,69,792
					Remissions	2,420
					Suspensions	87
					Collections	40,66,928
					Balance	357
A. 20,60,409 B. ... C. 2,870	50,990	31,391	1,24,049	2,30,150		24,98,970
					Remissions	2,717
					Suspensions	.....
					Collections	24,96,253
					Balance	.....
A. 17,67,908 B. 38 C. ...	1,29,418	20,329	65,061	1,41,578		21,14,047
					Remissions	5,582
					Suspensions	796
					Collections	21,07,669
					Balance	.....
A. 14,11,094 B. 236 C. 6,361	1,38,692	77,489	87,371	1,33,032		18,18,803
					Remissions	5,821
					Suspensions	11,344
					Collections	18,00,160
					Balance	1,478

APPENDIX

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.						
	Authorized.				Unauthorized.		
	1926-1927.	1927-1928.	1928-1929.	1929-1930.	Other years.	1928-1929.	1929-1930.
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar ...	54,292	.....	3,267	4,93,323	96,361	.....	...
Remissions ...	3,441	.....	...	1,409	.....	.....	...
Suspensions ...	50,837	.....	1,442	4,90,104	.....	.....	...
Collections ...	14	.....	241	544	96,291	.....	...
Balance (unauthorized.)	.....	... ..	1,584	1,266	70	.....	...
East Khandesh ...	.....	.....	...	1,97,413	.....	.....	...
Remissions ...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Suspensions ...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Collections ...	... ...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Balance ...	.....	.....	...	... ..	.....	.....	...
West Khandesh ...	.....	.....	134	.....	.....	.....	...
Remissions ...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Suspensions ...	.....	.....	134	.....	.....	.....	..
Collections ...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	
Balance ...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	
Nasik ...	.....	1,186	88	21,129	.....	.....	...
Remissions ...	.....	1,160	63	62	.....	.....	...
Suspensions ...	.....	.....	...	20,796	.....	.....	...
Collections ...	.....	26	25	271	.....	.....	...
Balance ...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Poona ...	1,49,066	544	13,929	1,81,943	61	115	938
Remissions ...	79,717	82	5,435	1,761	.....	.....	1
Suspensions ...	65,117	462	8,494	1,73,390	.....	.....	...
Collections ...	4,232	.....	...	6,792	.....	24	841
Balance ..	... ..	.....	...	.....	61	91	96

No. I—*contd.*

Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Less collections in 1929-1930 and earlier years.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorized.	Non-tharavband items.	Remarks.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
30,33,527	...	...	...	.....	...	...	19,613	
.....	8,415	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	5,42,492	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	25,480	24,30,083	34,400	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	.....	...	52,537	...	
42,67,205	...	...	...	.....	...	...	48,710	
.....	2,420	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	1,97,500	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	8,823	40,66,928	1,81,840	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	.....	...	357	...	
24,99,104	...	...	...	.....	...	...	12,882	
.....	2,717	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	134	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	889	24,96,253	4,907	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
21,36,450	...	...	..	.....	...	...	9,689	
.....	6,867	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	21,592	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	10,285	21,07,991	21,294	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
21,65,399	...	...	...	.....	...	...	54,344	
.....	92,817	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	2,58,807	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	35,466	18,12,049	46,524	...	...	
.....	...	...	..	.....	...	1,726	...	

APPENDIX

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue including non-agricultural and all other uses.	Deduct			
				Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total Inams (Class I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
	Khalsa.	Inam.				Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Extra Territorial ...	...	...	7,156	6,421	88	18	256
Satara	969	388	35,66,851	311	11,00,362	6,077	1,231
Extra Territorial ...	...	...	9,031	158	...	...	...
Sholapur	670	50	14,95,183	819	1,46,751	5,108	405
Extra Territorial ...	...	...	1,815	...	...	...	...
Total for 1930-31 ..	8,593½	1,044¾	1,82,81,294	2,910	28,74,414	1,74,183	4,060
Total for Extra Territorial.	...	...	18,002	6,579	88	18	256
Total for 1929-30 ...	8,594½	1,042¾	1,82,73,610	2,993	28,79,736	1,71,415	4,066

No. I—*contd.*

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.					Total current year's consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) *minus* (24).	
Agricultural.		Building and other non-agricultural assessment (including judi in Class VII).	Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue.	Local fund.		
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).					
8	9	10	11	12	13	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
.....	373	...	41	...		414
						414
A. 20,43,951 B. 711 C. 544	4,01,003	12,661	35,829	4,46,978		29,41,677
					Remissions	560
					Suspensions	...
					Collections	29,41,117
					Balance	...
.....	8,873	...	20	3		8,896
						8,896
A. 12,34,291	73,219	34,590	72,420	1,90,109		16,01,685
					Remissions	741
					Suspensions	574
					Collections	15,99,581
					Balance	789
.....	1,815	...	1,099	...		2,914
					Collections	2,914
A. 1,38,46,274 B. 1,235 C. 10,444	11,32,752	2,35,022	6,15,476	16,73,942		1,74,31,258
					Remissions	21,406
					Suspensions	12,910
					Collections ...	...1,73,44,701
					Balance	52,241
.....	11,061	...	1,160	3		12,224
					Collections	12,224
A. 1,38,48,741 B. 538 C. 9,486	11,26,946	2,29,689	7,04,627	16,41,406		1,74,85,531

APPENDIX

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.						
	Authorized.				Unauthorized.		
	1926-1927.	1927-1928.	1928-1929.	1929-1930.	Other years.	1928-1929.	1929-1930.
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Extra Territorial .	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Collections ...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Satara ...	.....	.....	...	52,392	.....	.....	...
Remissions ...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Suspensions ...	.....	.....	...	52,392	.....	.....	...
Collections ...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Balance ...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Extra Territorial .	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Sholapur ...	.....	.....	...	5,012	1	20	429
Remissions ...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	91
Suspensions ...	.....	.....	...	5,012	.....	.....	...
Collections ...	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	19	337
Balance ...	.....	.....	...	.....	1	1	1
Extra Territorial	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Collections ...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Total for 1930-31 ...	2,03,358	1,730	17,418	9,51,212	96,423	135	1,367
Remissions ...	83,158	1,242	5,498	3,232	.....	.....	92
Suspensions ...	1,15,954	462	10,070	9,39,107	.....	.....	...
Collections ...	4,246	26	266	7,607	96,291	43	1,178
Balance ...	.....	.....	1,584	1,266	132	92	97
Total, Extra Territorial for 1929-30.	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Collections ...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Total for 1929-30 ...	1,23,243	2,42,373	1,958	93,005	345	191	2,212

No. I—*contd.*

Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Less collections in 1929-30 and earlier years.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorized.	Non-tharavband items.	Remarks.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
414	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	414	...	...	...	
29,94,069	...	...	...	.....	...	...	20,664	
.....	560	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	52,392	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	29,41,117	31,577	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
8,896	...	...	...	8,896	...	...	...	
16,07,147	...	...	...	.....	...	...	7,329	
.....	832	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	5,586	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	2,944	15,99,937	3,545	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	.....	...	792	...	
2,914	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	2,914	...	...	...	
1,87,02,901	...	...	...	.....	...	...	1,73,231	
.....	1,14,628	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	10,78,503	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	83,887	1,74,54,358	3,24,087	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	.....	...	55,412	...	
12,224	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	12,224	.....	...	..	...	
1,79,48,858	1,66,710	11,73,717	75,902	1,65,10,506	1,27,754	97,925	1,67,015	

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue including non-agricultural and all other uses.	Deduct			
				Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total Inams (Class I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
	Khalsa.	Inam.				Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
Southern Division.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum	915	217*	25,47,926	2,863	6,73,643	10,921	26
Bijapur	1,016	158†	19,43,045	15	3,61,688	4,437	1
Dharwar	1,289	184	35,80,994	9,194	6,04,407	23,122	2,113
Kanara	1,417	...	10,72,508	...	5,259	60,181	2,871
Kolaba	1,541	86	18,03,191	13	1,04,875	5,180	2,569

* The difference of one village between this and the last year's figures is due to the fact that one village in Chikodi taluka which lapsed to Government in 1927 and which was continued to be shown in inam villages through oversight by the Collector of Belgaum has not been deducted from the Inam villages and added to Government villages.

† The difference of three villages between this and the last year's figure is due to the fact that three inam villages in the Bijapur District lapsed to Government in 1928.

No. I—*contd.*

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.			Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue.	Local fund.	Total current year consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) *minus* (24).	
Agricultural.		Building and other non-agricultural assessment (including judi in Class VII).				
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).					
8	9	10	11	12	13	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
					Demand	22,12,907
					Remissions	459
13,58,066	4,99,327	3,080	40,619	3,20,286	Suspensions	1,58,113
					Collections	20,53,161
					U. A. Balance	1,174
					Demand	18,53,469
					Remissions	82
12,32,570	3,30,848	13,486	36,124	2,43,620	Suspensions	1,49,830
					Collections	17,03,182
					U. A. Arrear balance ...	375
					Demand	31,96,577
					Remissions	62,345
23,10,626	6,07,794	23,738	39,082	2,22,661	Suspensions	4,21,545
					Collections	27,07,232
					U. A.	5,455
					Demand	10,82,910
					Remissions	10,561
9,92,054	6,046	6,097	16,416	63,807	Suspensions	19,847
					Collections	10,52,502
					U. A.	...
					Demand	18,16,544
					Remissions	5,096
16,48,528	23,539	18,487	15,631	1,12,711	Suspensions	8,787
					Collections	18,01,942
					U. A.	719

APPENDIX

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.						
	Authorized.				Unauthorized.		
	1926-1927.	1927-1928.	1928-1929.	1929-1930.	Other years.	1928-1929.	1929-1930.
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum ...	.....	...	...	30,400	...	...	...
Remissions ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suspensions ...	.....	...	...	30,400	...	...	...
Collections ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
U. A. ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijapur ...	15,396	9,394	...	3,18,506	...	...	124
Remissions ...	14,885	150	...	1	...	...	29
Suspensions ...	511	9,244	...	3,18,142	...	...	...
Collections ...	.....	...	...	363	...	...	78
U. A. ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	17
Dharwar ...	1,28,141	1,27,198	7,250	16,761	...	...	12,508
Remissions ...	1,28,141	16,944	...	...	...	...	13
Suspensions ...	.....	1,10,294	7,250	16,761	...	...	...
Collections ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	11,973
U. A. ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	522
Kanara ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Remissions ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suspensions ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collections ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
U. A. ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolaba ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Remissions ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suspensions ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collections ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
U. A. ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. I—*contd.*

Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Less collections in 1929-1930 and earlier years.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorized.	Non-tharavband items.	Remarks.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
22,51,778	...	...	8,471	...	10,120	...	6,951	
...	459	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1,58,113	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	20,83,561	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,174*	...	* Recoverable.
22,00,068	...	...	3,179	...	6,245	...	12,132	
...	15,147	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	4,77,727	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	17,03,623	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	392†	...	† Recoverable.
34,95,759	...	...	7,324	...	...	...	...	
...	2,07,443	...	...	...	11,147	...	7,560	
...	...	5,55,810	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	27,19,205	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	5,977	...	
10,84,420	...	...	1,510	...	6,837	...	8,849	
...	10,561	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	19,847	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	10,52,502	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18,18,896	...	...	2,352	...	3,465	...	15,364	
...	5,096	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	8,787	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	18,10,942	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	719	...	

APPENDIX

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue including non-agricultural and all other uses.	Deduct			
				Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total Inams (Class I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
	Khalsa.	Inam.				Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ratnagiri	1,259	68	10,76,682	110	93,096	1,494	11,377
Total for 1930-31 ...	7,437	713	1,20,24,346	12,195	18,42,968	1,05,335	18,957
Extra Territorial—							
Belgaum	...	...	22,978	...	3,188	...	...
Bijapur	...	...	2,042	...	463	...	...
Dharwar	...	...	3,831	...	79	...	1,525
Total, Extra Territorial ...	...	...	28,851	...	3,730	...	1,525
Total for 1929-30 ...	...	...	1,20,24,820	12,292	18,44,527	1,04,358	20,797
Total, Extra Territorial (1929-30).	...	...	28,851	...	3,730	...	1,525

No. I—*contd.*

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.			Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue.	Local fund.	Less collections in 1929-1930 and earlier years.	Total current year consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) *minus* (24).	
Agricultural.							
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).	Building and other non-agricultural assessment (including judi in Class VII).					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
						Demand ...	10,46,100
						Remissions ...	3,556
9,48,093	20,749	1,763	9,502	67,201	1,208	Suspensions ...	7,325
						Collection ...	10,35,218
						U. A. ...	1
						Demand ...	1,12,08,507
						Remissions ...	82,099
84,89,937	14,88,303	66,651	1,57,374	10,30,286	24,044	Suspensions ...	7,65,447
						Collections ...	1,03,53,237
						U. A. ...	7,724
1,480	18,310	...	39	...	...		19,829
394	1,185	...	...	...	...		1,579
2,203	24	...	...	...	...		2,227
4,077	19,519	...	39	...	...	.....	23,635
84,90,449	14,87,196	65,201	2,33,302	10,33,642	24,388	.....	1,12,85,402
4,077	19,519	...	22	3	1	.....	23,621

APPENDIX

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.						
	Authorized.				Unauthorized.		
	1926-1927.	1927-1928.	1928-1929.	1929-1930.	Other years.	1928-1929.	1929-1930.
1	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ratnagiri ...	14,545	3,758	4,174	5,574	...	...	...
Remissions ...	5,015	646	646	664	...	...	...
Suspensions ...	9,292	3,021	3,233	3,838	...	...	...
Collections ...	238	91	295	1,072	...	...	...
U. A. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,58,082	1,40,350	11,424	3,71,241	...	...	12,632
Remissions ...	1,48,041	17,740	646	665	...	...	42
Suspensions ..	9,803	1,22,519	10,483	3,69,141	...	...	...
Collections ...	238	91	295	1,435	...	...	12,051
U. A. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	539
Extra Territorial—							
Belgaum ..	...	...	...	53	...	...	...
Bijapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dharwar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Extra Territorial.	...	...	...	53	...	...	...
Add—							
Overcollections .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-tharavband items.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gross consolidated land revenue of the Division for 1930-31.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for 1929-30 ...	2,06,523	1,71,706	21,444	63,297	63	1,863	1,035
Total, Extra Territorial (1929-30).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. I—*contd.*

Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorized.	Non-bhavebband items.	Remarks
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
10,75,359	...	...	...	2,103	...	5,962	
...	10,527	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	26,710	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	10,36,913	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	1*	...	* Recoverable.
1,19,26,280	...	...	...	39,917	...	56,818	
...	2,49,233	...	...	...	...	..	
...	...	12,46,994	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1,03,97,746	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	8,263	...	
19,882	...	...	19,820	...	62	...	
1,579	...	...	1,579	...	...	...	
2,227	...	...	2,227	...	...	...	
23,688	...	...	23,626	...	62	...	
...	...	...	39,917	...	...	...	
...	...	...	56,818	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1,05,18,107	...	...	...	
1,17,75,721	96,059	6,80,347	1,09,61,545	34,706	13,382	97,716	
23,621	...	...	23,567	...	53	...	

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue including non-agricultural and all other uses.	Deduct			
				Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total Inams (Class I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
	Khalsa.	Inam.				Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
NAME OF TALUKA.							
South Salsette ...	38	48	2,47,900	316	71,192	1,260	14,297
Ambernath ...	7	...	9,135	...	22	77	...
Total for 1930-31 ...	45	48	2,57,035	316	71,214	1,337	14,297
Total for 1929-30 ...	45	48	2,50,032	314	71,086	1,311	14,590
Total for the Presidency proper for 1930-31.	20,824¾	2,078¼	4,49,08,738	1,66,184	73,37,323	5,41,837	11,72,772
Total for the Presidency proper for 1929-30.	20,827¾	2,077¼	4,48,92,264	1,66,535	73,44,881	5,36,821	11,75,277

No. I—*contd.*

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.			Fluctuating miscellaneous Revenue.	Local fund.	Total current year consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) *minus* (24).	
Agricultural.		Building and other non-agricultural assessment (including judi in Class VII.)				
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).					
8	9	10	11	12	13	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
82,258	2,225	74,826	84,139	36,087		2,75,992
1,526					Remissions ...	922
					Suspensions ...	24,299
					Collections ...	2,20,688
					Unauthorized arrears ...	30,083
6,990	2	2,034	20	1,132		10,021
10					Remissions ...	...
					Suspensions ...	...
					Collections ...	9,961
					Unauthorized arrears ...	60
89,248	2,227	76,860	84,159	37,219		2,86,013
1,536						
90,784						
					Remissions ...	922
					Suspensions ...	24,299
					Collections ...	2,20,649
					Unauthorized arrears ...	30,143
89,718	2,227	69,250	45,440	35,213		2,36,996
1,536						
91,254						
3,14,26,995	37,18,076	5,45,551	13,81,010	37,30,935	.....	4,04,66,963
3,14,36,277	37,12,321	5,20,152	15,89,250	36,56,214	.....	4,04,55,958

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.						
	Authorized.				Unauthorized.		
	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	Other years.	1928-29.	1929-30.
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
NAME OF TALUKA.							
South Salsette ...	9,006	3,005	4,489	10,532	8,748	10,778	27,715
Remissions ...	...	...	2,228	4,995	8,748	1,570	5,842
Suspensions ...	2,399	1,397	2,261	5,537	...	...	...
Collections ...	6,607	1,608	...	...	...	237	9,588
Unauthorized ...	...	...	...	...	...	8,971	12,285
Ambernath ...	...	...	...	...	6	9	17
Remissions ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suspensions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collections ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unauthorized ...	...	...	...	...	6	9	17
Total for 1930-31 ...	9,006	3,005	4,489	10,532	8,754	10,787	27,732
Remissions ...	...	...	2,228	4,995	8,748	1,570	5,842
Suspensions ...	2,399	1,397	2,261	5,537	...	...	...
Collections ...	6,607	1,608	...	...	...	237	9,588
Unauthorized ...	...	...	...	...	6	8,980	12,302
Total for 1929-30 ...	9,006	3,005	4,496	...	12,191	32,832	...
Total for the Presidency proper for 1930-31.	3,70,909	1,80,207	7,46,101	27,46,903	1,09,173	1,63,215	5,17,810
Total for the Presidency proper for 1929-30.	3,39,168	5,55,568	1,16,090	19,05,654	845	21,305	2,07,529

No. I—*concld.*

Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Less collection in 1929-30 and earlier years.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorized.	Non-tharavband items.	Remarks.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
3,50,265	19,310	35,894	5,069	2,43,721	9,002	51,340	985	
...	19,310	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	35,894	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	2,43,721	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	51,340	...	
10,053	...	...	167	9,978	176	75	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	9,978	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	
3,60,318	19,310	35,894	5,236	2,53,699	9,178	51,415	985	
...	19,310	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	35,894	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	2,53,699	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	51,415	...	
2,98,526	7,883	27,032	6,388	2,16,338	5,774	47,273	5,506	
4,53,25,325	11,04,518	46,34,547	3,35,604	3,90,67,096	4,90,036	4,95,120	2,80,713	
4,36,26,495	10,94,633	40,20,556	4,58,256	3,76,92,791	3,76,824	7,91,127	2,96,241	

APPENDIX

TAKAVI FORM NO. IX

Trial balance sheet and vasulbaki statement of takavi advances for

Serial Number.	District.	Balance on 1st October 1930.	In the year.			Demands
			Debits (including refunds).	Cash credits (including over-collections).	Written off or remitted.	Suspended.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Ahmedabad	23,84,945	1,130	96,501	.....	.....
2	Kaira	35,44,257	377	3,67,611	.....	1,08,362
3	Panch Mahals	1,21,234*	6,915	25,093	.....	804
4	Broach	8,14,287†	26,589	51,022	.....	1,07,618
5	Surat	15,075	.....	2,185‡	.....	.....
6	Thana	22,471	6,590	8,806	.....	600
	Total ...	69,02,269	41,601	5,51,218	.....	2,17,384

No. 11

—PRINCIPAL

the districts in the Northern Division for the year 1930-31

overdue. Unauthorized.	Balance at the end of September 1931.	Voluntary payments for future instalments included in column 5.	Remarks.
8	9	10	11
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
2,22,488	22,89,574	1,416	
76,855	31,77,023	29,186	
3,708	1,03,056	953	* The difference of Rs. 654 in the opening balance was due to the mistake in the figures reported in the Collector's last year's return (1,20,580 *plus* 654).
250	7,89,854	2,208	† The difference of Rs. 5 in the opening balance is due to the correction of a mistake in the Collector's last year's return.
835	12,893	3	‡ Includes Rs. 3 on account of over-collection.
2	20,255	.....	
3,04,138	63,92,655	33,766	

APPENDIX

TAKAVI FORM

Serial Number.	District.	Balance on 1st October 1930.	In the year.		
			Debits (not including refunds).	Cash credits (including over-collections).	Written off or remitted.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Ahmedabad	3,61,964	1,20,597	74,825	15
2	Kaira	2,69,922*	1,73,716	1,75,433†	28
3	Panch Mahals	967*	7,088	6,183	.....
4	Broach	56,728	51,124	35,968	... ..
5	Surat	57	737	644‡	.....
6	Thana	444¶	1,597	1,585§	.....
	Total ...	6,90,082	3,54,859	2,94,638	43

No. II—*contd.*

No. IX—INTEREST

Demands overdue.		Balance at the end of September 1931.	Remarks.
Suspended.	Unauthorised.		
7	8	9	10
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
.....	1,22,007	4,07,721	
43,943	84,450	2,68,197	* The difference in the opening balance was due to the correction of a mistake in the Collector's last year's return.
419	656	1,872	† Includes Rs. 20 on account of over-collection.
46,618	75	71,884	
.....	152	152	‡ Includes Rs. 2 on account of over-collection.
.....	12	484	§ Includes Rs. 28 on account of over-collection.
			¶ The difference of Rs. 90 is due to the correction of a mistake in the Collector's last year's return.
90,980	2,07,352	7,50,310	

APPENDIX No. II—*contd.*

TAKAVI FORM No. IX—PRINCIPAL

Trial balance sheet and vasulbaki statement of Takavi advances for the districts in the Central Division for the year ending 30th September 1931.

Serial Number.	District.	Balance on 1st October 1930.	In the year.			Demands overdue.		Balance at the end of September 1930.	Voluntary overpayments of future instalments included in column 5.	Remarks.
			Debits (including refunds).	Cash credits (including refunds).	Written off and remitted.	Suspended.	Unauthorized.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Ahmednagar ...	7,83,086*	17,281	1,18,312	243	43	72,541	6,81,812	5,192	
2	East Khandesh ...	55,585*	13,231	27,632	...	617	519	41,184	481	
3	West Khandesh ...	73,993	26,498	35,650	...	2,647	208	64,841	53	
4	Nasik ...	1,42,719	3,870	28,387	...	141	...	1,18,677	...	
5	Poona ...	3,14,634	12,025	56,921	376	6,241	13,716	2,69,362	3,127	
6	Satara ...	1,03,585*	3,259	21,680	24	2,787	82	85,140	...	
7	Sholapur ...	46,229	4,600	11,551	...	2,799	...	39,278	149	
	Total ...	15,19,831	80,764	3,00,133	643	15,275	87,066	13,00,294	9,002	

* The difference in column 3 and column 9 of the last year's statement is due to mistake since corrected.

APPENDIX No. II—*contd.*

TAKAVI FORM No. IX—INTEREST

Serial Number.	District.	Balance on 1st October 1930.	In the year.			Demands overdue.		Balance at the end of September 1931.	Over Collections.	Remarks.
			Debits (including refunds).	Cash credits (including refunds).	Written off and remitted.	Suspended.	Unauthorized.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Ahmednagar ...	66,088	77,129	54,487	33	12	47,117	88,697	...	
2	East Khandesh ...	423	3,179	3,089	...	93	13	513	...	
3	West Khandesh...	321*	4,865	4,430	...	343	49	756	...	
4	Nasik ...	7,804	10,269	11,571	...	...	...	6,502	...	
5	Poona ...	40,038	25,614	25,450	84	2,654	4,558	40,118	340	
6	Satara ...	6,148	8,493	9,307	...	2,932	44	5,334	...	
7	Sholapur ...	3,128*	3,272	3,466	...	542	...	2,934	...	
	Total ...	1,23,950	1,32,821	1,11,800	117	6,576	51,781	1,44,854	340	

* The difference in column 3 and column 9 of the last year's statement is due to mistake since corrected.

APPENDIX No. II—*contd.*

TAKAVI FORM No. IX—PRINCIPAL

Statement showing takavi advances, collections and balances for the year ending 30th September 1931 for the districts in the Southern Division.

Serial No.	District.	Balance on 1st October 1930.	In the year.		
			Debits (including refunds).	Cash credits (including over-collections).	Amount written off or remitted.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Belgaum	*2,26,337 10 6	27,711 15 0	31,238 6 6	422 0 0
2	Bijapur	*16,57,024 1 11	1,48,761 0 6	1,19,036 14 3	136 3 0
3	Dharwar	1,02,667 5 0	72,508 0 0	13,310 6 9	.....
4	Kanara	*46,648 12 5	31,636 0 0	7,740 8 5	150 0 0
5	Kolaba	1,142 0 0	500 0 0	358 0 0	.....
6	Ratnagiri	8,507 9 0	.....	3,597 6 0	.....
	Total ...	20,42,327 6 10	2,81,116 15 6	1,75,341 9 11	708 3 0
	Total of Principal for the Presidency proper for 1930-31	1,04,64,427 6 10	4,03,481 15 6	10,26,692 9 11	1,351 3 0
	Total of Principal for the Presidency proper for 1929-30	1,08,52,935 1 5	7,59,125 8 11	11,85,115 4 6	3,871 3 0

Serial No.	District.	Demands overdue.		Balance at the end of September 1931.	Voluntary payments included in column 5.	Remarks.
		Suspended.	Unauthorised.			
1	2	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Belgaum	20,553 8 0	2,690 2 9	2,22,389 3 0	12 0 0	
2	Bijapur	26,893 12 0	13,122 1 6	16,86,552 1 2	2,397 11 0	
3	Dharwar	3,678 12 3	780 0 0	1,61,864 14 3	47 3 0	
4	Kanara	209 0 0	.....	70,394 4 0	455 0 0	
5	Kolaba	.....	.....	1,284 0 0	.....	
6	Ratnagiri	.....	80 11 0	4,910 3 0	Nil	
	Total ...	51,335 0 3	16,672 15 3	21,47,394 9 5	2,911 14 0	
	Total of Principal for the Presidency proper for 1930-31	2,83,994 0 3	4,07,876 15 3	98,40,343 9 5	45,679 14 0	
	Total of Principal for the Presidency proper for 1929-30	8,05,847 3 0	56,903 5 8	1,04,63,074 2 10	59,326 6 9	

* The difference of Rs. 634-4-0 between the figures shown in column 9 of the last year's statement and the opening balance is due to adjustments made during the year.

APPENDIX No. II—*concld.*

TAKAVI FORM No. IX—INTEREST

Serial No.	District.	Balance on 1st October 1930.	In the year.		
			Debits (including refunds).	Cash credits (including over-collections).	Amount written off or remitted.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Belgaum	1,975 12 0*	16,028 1 0	10,168 8 0	50 1 0
2	Bijapur	42,142 6 7*	1,10,852 2 0	90,928 3 0	13 15 0
3	Dharwar	3,991 6 6*	8,748 15 0	6,579 6 6	.....
4	Kanara	974 9 0	2,574 12 0	2,010 11 0	12 5 0
5	Kolaba	.....	84 6 0	84 6 0	.....
6	Ratnagiri	628 8 0	543 13 8	1,167 0 8	.....
	Total ...	49,712 10 1	1,38,832 1 8	1,10,938 3 2	76 5 0
	Total of Interest for the Presidency proper for 1930-31	8,63,744 10 1	6,25,512 1 8	5,17,376 3 2	236 5 0
	Total of Interest for the Presidency proper for 1929-30	5,70,456 11 0	6,45,378 12 3	3,48,751 15 2	1,464 7 0

Serial No.	District.	Demands overdue.		Balance at the end of September 1931.	Voluntary payments included in column 5.	Remarks.
		Suspended.	Unauthorised.			
1	2	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Belgaum	5,930 11 0	769 5 0	7,785 4 0	.....	
2	Bijapur	18,380 13 0	9,666 6 0	62,052 6 7	124 0 0	
3	Dharwar	875 2 0	1,676 1 6	6,160 15 0	4 7 0	
4	Kanara	.....	.....	1,526 5 0	22 13 0	
5	Kolaba	.....	.....	.....	.....	
6	Ratnagiri	.....	5 5 0	5 5 0	.....	
	Total ...	25,186 10 0	12,117 1 6	77,530 3 7	151 4 0	
	Total of Interest for the Presidency proper for 1930-31	1,22,742 10 0	2,71,250 1 6	9,72,694 3 7	491 4 0	
	Total of Interest for the Presidency proper for 1929-30	1,99,572 14 0	19,542 2 0	8,65,668 4 1	1,677 10 0	

* The difference of Rs. 2,159-6-0 between the figures in column 9 of the last year's statement and the opening balance is due to adjustments made during the year.

APPENDIX

Statement showing the details of areas in the districts of the Suburban District

No.	District.	Gross area.	De			
			Unassessed cultivable land.	Land not available for		
				Uncultivable.	Assigned for special and public uses including Forest.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
	NORTHERN DIVISION.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.
1	Ahmedabad (In round figures).	2,471,362	6,721	389,551		123,665
2	Kaira ...	1,029,084	849	57,134		93,666
3	Panch Mahals ...	1,029,030	28,530	68,543	Others ...	35,969
					Forest ...	206,446
						242,415
4	Broach ...	939,195	84,239	114,857		56,642
5	Surat ...	1,058,449	98,939	56,088	Forest ...	45,430
					Others ...	61,728
						107,158
6	Thana ...	2,191,420	50,045	157,926	Others ...	81,500
					Forest ...	916,699
						998,199
	Total ...	8,718,540	269,323	844,099	Forest ...	436,572
					Others ...	1,184,873
						1,621,745
	CENTRAL DIVISION.					
1	Ahmednagar ...	4,242,261	11,498	331,520	Others ...	127,301
					Forest ...	530,647
2	East Khandesh ...	2,908,707	10,569	263,235	Others ...	103,228
					Forest ...	413,068
3	West Khandesh ...	3,480,731	15,885	655,875	Others ...	92,183
					Forest ...	982,175
4	Nasik ...	3,771,579	15,933	260,399	Others ...	138,972
					Forest ...	811,923
5	Poona ...	3,422,635	803	276,725	Others ...	138,147
					Forest ...	430,166
6	Satara ...	3,135,125	9,781	231,041	Others ...	89,252
					Forest ...	446,939
7	Sholapur ...	2,923,727	3,424	161,409	Others ...	104,995
					Forest ...	115,215
	Total ...	23,884,765	67,893	2,180,204	Others ...	794,078
					Forest ...	3,730,133

No. III

Northern, Central and Southern Divisions and the Bombay for 1930-31.

duct			Remaining occupied assessed land.		
cultivation.	Cultivable assessed land.		Government.		
Used for buildings and other N. A. purposes not including plots within village site or city survey.	Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.	Ordinary.	Restricted.	Alienated.
7	8	9	10	11	12
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1,689	77,618	245,014	1,113,506	107,063	406,535
448	14,565	57,057	383,050	81,877	340,428
416	42,854	164,737	104,918	195,255	181,362
180	18,153	41,228	407,343	29,436	187,117
770	18,800	2,615	631,639	37,270	105,170
3,997	8,088	351	851,812	8,489	112,513
7,500	180,078	511,002	3,492,268	459,390	1,333,135
542	37,084	36	2,554,253	15,453	633,927
2,043	51,884	917	1,771,827	37,486	254,450
760	164,605	17	1,050,938	376,789	141,504
1,673	59,681	244	1,988,211	92,376	402,167
32,831	14,243	390	1,884,899	17,035	627,396
1,333	18,539	1,985	1,419,499	6,447	910,309
1,419	14,082	244	2,088,104	54,662	380,173
40,601	360,118	3,833	12,757,731	600,248	3,349,926

No.	District.	Gross area.	De		
			Unassessed cultivable land.	Land not available for	
				Uncultivable.	Assigned for special and public uses including Forest.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	CENTRAL DIVISION—*contd.*	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
	Extra Territorial ...	4,963	.....	3	Others ... 4,243 Forest ... 592
	Total ...	23,889,728	67,893	2,180,207	Others ... 798,321 Forest ... 3,730,725 4,529,046
	SOUTHERN DIVISION.				
1	Belgaum ...	2,867,007	32,009	88,398	Others ... 105,940 Forest ... 450,056
2	Bijapur ...	3,653,880	18,025	121,563	Others ... 79,259 Forest ... 171,267
3	Dharwar ...	2,879,512	12,811	60,131	Others ... 161,351 Forest ... 238,180
4	Kanara ...	2,526,491	458	49,018	Others ... 23,010 Forest ... 2,065,305
5	Kolaba ...	1,385,745	17,760	194,133	Others ... 36,274 Forest ... 329,146
6	Ratnagiri ...	2,564,221	7,967	704,585	Others ... 18,562 Forest ... 12,438
	Extra Territorial ...	6,212	.....	63	.....
	Total ...	15,883,068	89,030	1,217,891	Others ... 424,396 Forest ... 3,266,342 3,690,738
	BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT.				
	NAME OF THE TALUKA.				
1	South Salsette ...	91,004	12,725	7,203	Others ... 17,445 Forest ... 2,370
2	Ambernath ...	7,110	1,452	456	Others ... 392 Forest ... 1,250
	Total ...	98,114	14,177	7,659	Others ... 17,837 Forest ... 3,620
	Total for the Presidency proper for 1930-31 ...	48,589,450	440,423	4,249,856	9,862,986
	Total for the Presidency proper for 1929-30 ...	48,593,606	437,810	4,251,224	9,873,666

No. III—*concld.*

duct			Remaining occupied assessed land.		
cultivation.	Cultivable assessed land.		Government.		
Used for buildings and other N. A. purposes not including plots within village site or city survey.	Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.	Ordinary.	Restricted.	Alienated
7	8	9	10	11	12
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
.....	19	56	.....	.....	50
40,601	360,137	3,889	12,757,731	600,248	3,349,976
1,687	28,215	153	1,154,938	9,154	996,457
702	22,361	4	2,164,165	20,757	1,055,777
1,331	30,141	959	1,602,754	17,029	754,875
509	40,753	2,200	336,566	6,009	2,663
2,399	3,310	913	724,365	77	77,368
327	1,366	5,179	1,590,632	4,218	218,947
.....	.....	.....	3,013	.....	3,136
6,955	126,146	9,408	7,576,433	57,244	3,109,223
2,326	576	117	19,188	18	29,036
8	64	.....	3,468	17	3
2,334	640	117	22,656	35	29,039
57,390	667,001	524,416	23,849,088	1,116,917	7,821,373
55,995	663,436	525,398	23,845,526	1,117,159	7,823,392

APPENDIX

Return of major and minor coercive processes in the districts of Suburban District in the revenue

District.	Notices.			Chauthai fine.		
	Number issued.	For how much arrears.	Fees to be recovered.	Number of kabjedars.	For how much arrears.	Penalty.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Northern Division.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	2,319	89,222	2,095	58	1,195	269
Kaira	3,475	1,33,947	3,197	251	14,382	3,457
Panch Mahals	1,748	18,951	1,104	215	1,805	450
Broach	968	31,162	802	25	917	228
Surat	1,215	57,627	1,141	220	21,056	5,468
Thana	5,589	1,68,256	5,097	690	18,124	2,510
Total ...	15,314	4,99,165	13,436	1,459	57,479	12,382
Central Division.						
Ahmednagar	710	39,491	705	64	2,021	623
East Khandesh	3,556	84,942	3,245	77	5,483	930
West Khandesh	693	15,557	628	25	781	155
Nasik	1,158	26,349	1,001	228	4,853	956
Poona	3,403	63,635	2,965	11	434	97
Satara	211	4,067	182	18	249	57
Sholapur	216	1,240	214	9	452	82
Total ...	9,947	2,35,281	8,940	432	14,273	2,900

No. IV

the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions and the Bombay year ending 31st July 1931.

Distraint of movables.			Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, Sec. 153.						
Number of kabjedars.	For how much arrears.	Sale proceeds.	Number of cases.	Arrears.	Area.	Assessment.	Sold.		
							Area.	Assessment.	Proceeds.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	A. g. a.	Rs.	A. g.	Rs.	Rs.
80	3,183	583	4	103	38 0 0	56	...	...	...
569	33,557	5,064	301	3,457	825 0 0	4,341	818 0	4,327	5,036
...	...	...	26	237	108 0 0	156	...	...	...
54	3,041	460	92	1,476	96 0 0	469	36 0	184	385
380	32,846	7,903	99	13,220	963 0 0	4,649	962 0	4,641	11,965
62	3,833	17	2	26	4 0 0	26	4 0	26	186
1,145	76,460	14,027	524	18,519	2,034 0 0	9,697	1,820 0	9,178	17,572
404	12,945	2,608	128	17,885	2,373 0 0	2,462	...	...	...
16	803	879	60	1,153	597 0 0	1,058	...	...	...
9	327	116	39	654	629 0 0	563	...	...	...
20	634	114	9	58	97 0 0	51	...	...	...
42	814	544	36	552	240 0 0	141	...	...	...
9	311	121	10	18	2 0 0	18	...	...	...
16	540	63	3	31	55 0 0	28	...	...	...
516	16,174	4,445	285	20,351	3,993 0 0	4,321	...	...	...

APPENDIX

Return of major and minor cœrcive processes in the Bombay Suburban District in the

District.	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, S. 153—*contd.*				Other immovable		
	Restored on New Tenure.		Remaining as Government waste		Number of cases.	Arrears.	Area.
	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.			
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Northern Division.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.		Rs.	Acres.
Ahmedabad	...	...	38	56	...	...	...
Kaira	2	5	5	9	1	45	2
Panch Mahals	...	...	108	156	...	..	...
Broach	...	...	60	285	3	2,714	11
Surat	...	...	1	8	...	...	...
Thana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2	5	212	514	4	2,759	13
Central Division.							
Ahmednagar	...	...	2,373	2,462	...	...	...
East Khandesh	299	598	298	460	...	...	...
West Khandesh	...	...	629	563	...	...	...
Nasik	...	...	97	51	1	22	19
Poona	...	...	240	141	1	15	8
Satara	...	...	2	18	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	55	28	1	36	House
Total ...	299	598	3,694	3,723	3	73	27+1 House

No. IV—*contd.*

districts of the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions and the revenue year ending 31st July 1931—contd.

property, S. 155.						
Assessment.	Sold.			Bought in by Government.	Arrests and imprisonments, S. 157. (No. arrested)	Remarks.
	Area.	Assessment.	Proceeds.			
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	*Ahmedabad.* Cases in which forfeiture orders were cancelled and lands restored to the original khatedars have not been included in this statement.
11	2 0 0	11	45	...	8	Do.
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
51	0 2 0	...	395	...	...	Do.
...	...	...	...	...	3	Do.
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
62	2 2 0	11	440	...	11	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	19	8	50	...	..	
3	8	3	62	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	The amount was paid before auction was held.
11	27	11	112	...	...	

APPENDIX

Return of major and minor coercive processes in the districts Suburban District in the revenue

District.	Notices.			Chauthai fine.		
	Number issued.	For how much arrears.	Fees to be recovered.	Number of kabjedars.	For how much arrears.	Penalty.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Southern Division.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Belgaum	404	5,882 0 0	294 0 0	711	6,269 0 0	961 0 0
Bijapur	59	1,431 0 0	54 0 0	3	55 0 0	5 0 0
Dharwar	683	16,226 0 0	601 0 0	340	2,220 0 0	286 0 0
Kanara	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
Kolaba	228	9,314 0 0	208 0 0	31	1,798 0 0	153 0 0
Ratnagiri	19	628 0 0	19 0 0	387	8,095 0 0	1,290 0 0
Total ...	1,393	33,481 0 0	1,176 0 0	1,472	18,437 0 0	2,695 0 0
Bombay Suburban District.						
Name of the Taluka—South Salsette	970	67,894 0 0	890 0 0	...	.....	.....
Ambernath	17	1,655 0 0	17 0 0	...	.....	.....
Total ...	987	69,549 0 0	907 0 0	...	.....	.....
Total for the Presidency proper for 1930-31 ...	27,641	8,37,476 0 0	24,459 0 0	3,363	90,189 0 0	17,977 0 0
Total for the Presidency proper for 1929-30 ...	28,657	7,43,208 0 0	24,403 0 0	8,509	1,17,817 0 0	21,188 0 0

No. IV—*contd.*

of the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions and the Bombay year ending 31st July 1931—contd.

Distraint of movables.			Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, S. 153.						
							Sold.		
Number of kabjedars.	For how much arrears.	Sale proceeds.	Number of cases.	Arrears.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Proceeds.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs. a. p.	A. g. a.	Rs.	A. g. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.
20	288	53	30	510 0 0	326 26 0	729	...	...	...
5	159	104	20	313 0 0	458 0 0	313	0 0 5	0 2 0	2
16	509	339	127	1,734 0 0	252 0 0	309	...	...	...
365	19,837	850	107	2,772 0 0	1,242 9 3	3,132	150 25 1	410 0 0	863
68	10,602	367	29	1,450 0 0	674 0 0	3,302	22 0 0	120 0 0	135
356	13,303	380	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
830	44,698	2,093	313	6,779 0 0	2,952 35 3	7,785	172 25 6	530 2 0	1,000
...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
2,491	1,37,332	20,565	1,122	45,649 0 0	8,979 35 3	21,803	1,992 25 6	9,708 2 0	18,572
345	19,265	2,899	2,617	85,342 9 6	22,759 13 0	47,772	260 0 0	350 0 0	1,970

APPENDIX

Return of major and minor coercive processes in the districts Suburban District in the revenue

District.	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, S. 153—*contd.*			
	Restored on New Tenure.		Remaining as Government waste.	
	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
	17	18	19	20
Southern Division.	A. g. a.	Rs.	A. g. a.	Rs.
Belgaum	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bijapur	.....	.....	63 0 0	26
Dharwar	11 0 0	19	103 0 0	144
Kanara	188 37 0	748	902 27 2	1,974
Kolaba	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ratnagiri	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	199 37 0	767	1,068 27 2	2,144
Bombay Suburban District.				
Name of the Taluka—South Salsette... ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ambernath	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for the Presidency proper for 1930-31 ...	500 37 0	1,370	4,974 27 2	6,381
Total for the Presidency proper for 1929-30 ...	63 0 0	172	16,319 0 0	39,620

No. IV—*concld.*

of the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions and the Bombay year ending 31st July 1931—concld.

Other immovable property, S. 155.								Arrests and imprisonments, S. 157.	Remarks.
No. of cases.	Arrears.	Area.	Assessment.	Sold.			Bought in by Government.		
				Area.	Assessment.	Proceeds.			
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	Rs. a. p.	A. g. a.	Rs. a. p.	A. g. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	Steps are in progress to realise by sale of land.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
2	131	5 0 0	31	5 0 0	31	136	...	.....	
1	489	694 13 0	570	4 37 0	11	200	...	.....	
3	620	699 13 0	601	9 37 0	42	336	...	.....	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
10	3,452 0 0	739 13 0 + (1 house)	674 0 0	38 39 0	64 0 0	888	...	11	
8	3,149 0 0	24 0 0	93 0 0	4 0 0	12 0 0	63	...	4	

APPENDIX

Incidence of Land Revenue assessment on area and popu
revenue year ending

Nature of tenure.			Deduct.	
District or Division.	Nature of tenure.	Total area (less Indian States.)	Area not fully assessed.	Area for which the returns required for this table are not available.
1	2	3	3(a)	3(b)
Gujarat.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1. Ahmedabad	Rayatwari ...	1,146,983	615,883	.....
	Zamindari ...	1,324,429	617,910	17,050
2. Kaira	Rayatwari ...	961,186	497,281	7
	Zamindari ...	67,899	66,877	1,022
3. Panch Mahals... ...	Rayatwari ...	809,559	509,591	.....
	Zamindari ...	219,470	219,470	.....
4. Broach	Rayatwari ...	934,905	498,126	.....
	Zamindari ...	4,291	4,291	.....
5. Surat	Rayatwari ...	1,056,576	388,697	.....
	Zamindari ...	1,870	454	.....
Total for Gujarat ...	Rayatwari ...	4,909,159	2,509,528	7
	Zamindari ...	1,617,959	909,002	18,072
Deccan.				
6. West Khandesh ...	Rayatwari ...	3,480,731	2,053,004	.....
7. East Khandesh ...	Do.	2,908,707	909,907	189,487
8. Nasik	Do. ...	3,771,579	1,690,992	.....
9. Ahmednagar	Do. ...	4,242,260	1,672,553	.....
10. Poona	Do. ...	3,422,636	1,520,702	.....
11. Sholapur	Do. ...	2,923,726	780,961	.....
12. Satara	Do. ...	3,135,125	1,709,179	.....
Total for Deccan ...	Rayatwari ...	23,884,754	10,337,298	189,487
Karnatak.				
13. Belgaum	Rayatwari ...	2,866,483	1,692,064	10,841
14 Bijapur	Do. ...	3,653,106	1,468,186	.....
15. Dharwar	Do. ...	2,880,793	1,255,447	5,498
Total for Karnatak ...	Rayatwari ...	9,400,382	4,415,697	16,339

No. V.

lation in each District in the Presidency proper in the 31st July 1931.

Balance, that is, fully assessed area for which returns are available.		Total revenue from land (excluding cesses of district, (column 2).	Population of district (column 2).	Total revenue from land per head of population (columns 5 and 6).
Total.	Cultivated.			
4(*a*)	4(*b*)	5	6	7
Acres.	Acres.	Rs.		Rs. a. p.
531,100 689,469	480,657 452,161	19,67,761	924,033	2 2 0
463,898	449,855	21,10,524	741,650	2 13 6
299,968	288,296	4,35,121	454,526	0 14 9
436,779	422,717	21,01,675	334,170	6 4 7
667,879 1,416	654,715	24,81,740	693,613	3 9 3
2,399,624 690,885	2,296,240 452,161	90,96,821	3,147,992	.....
1,427,727	1,307,978	22,69,693	736,833	3 1 3
1,809,313	1,696,494	37,00,898	1,206,035	3 1 1
2,080,587	1,775,197	19,82,754	1,000,048	1 15 8
2,569,707	2,279,955	22,07,760	988,206	2 3 9
1,901,934	1,511,216	17,21,236	1,169,798	1 7 6
2,142,765	1,873,689	14,19,520	877,520	1 9 10
1,425,946	1,279,957	24,94,699	1,179,712	2 1 10
13,357,979	11,724,486	15,796,560	7,158,152	.....
1,163,578	967,675	18,45,944	1,076,701	1 11 5
2,184,920	2,014,417	16,12,55)	869,220	1 13 8
1,619,848	1,426,788	29,85,432	1,102,677	2 11 5
4,968,346	4,408,880	64,43,935	3,048,598	.....

APPENDIX

Incidence of Land Revenue assessment on area and popu revenue year ending

Nature of tenure.		Land revenue assessed on fully assessed area (column 4 (*a*).	Incidence per acre of land revenue (column 8) on fully assessed area column 4).	
District or Division.	Nature of tenure.		For Total area.	For cultivated area.
1	2	8	9	10
Gujarat.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Ahmedabad	Rayatwari ...	11,18,424	2 1 8	2 5 2
	Zamindari ...	4,43,236	0 10 3	0 15 8
2. Kaira	Rayatwari ...	14,81,230	3 3 1	3 4 8
	Zamindari ...	.....	.....	.....
3. Panch Mahals ...	Rayatwari ...	3,15,596	1 0 1	1 1 6
	Zamindari ...	.....	.....	.....
4. Broach	Rayatwari ...	17,17,603	3 14 11	4 1 0
	Zamindari ...	.....	.....	.....
5. Surat	Rayatwari ...	22,64,622	3 6 2	3 7 4
	Zamindari ...	.....	.....	.....
Total for Gujarat ...	Rayatwari ...	68,97,475	.....	.....
	Zamindari ...	4,43,236	.....	.....
Deccan.				
6. West Khandesh ...	Rayatwari ...	20,57,579	1 7 0	1 9 2
7. East Khandesh ...	Do. ...	33,94,252	1 14 0	2 0 0
8. Nasik	Do. ...	17,66,296	0 13 7	0 15 11
9. Ahmednagar	Do. ...	19,35,225	0 12 1	0 13 7
10. Poona	Do. ...	14,09,633	0 11 10	0 14 11
11. Sholapur	Do. ...	12 34,291	0 9 2	0 10 6
12. Satara	Do. ...	20,43,951	1 7 2	1 9 7
Total for Deccan ...	Rayatwari ...	1,38,41,227	.....	.....
Karnatak.				
13. Belgaum	Rayatwari ...	13,56,767	1 2 8	1 6 5
14. Bijapur	Do. ...	12,32,569	0 9 0	0 9 9
15. Dharwar	Do. ...	23,14,793	1 6 10	1 9 11
Total for Karnatak ...	Rayatwari ...	49,04,129	.....	.....

No. V.—*contd.*

lation in each district in the Presidency proper in the 31st July 1931—contd.

Population of fully assessed area.	Land Revenue assessment per head of population of fully assessed area (columns 8 and 11).	Towns of over 10,000 inhabitants.		Remarks.
		No. of Towns.	Aggregate population.	
11	12	13	14	15
	Rs. a. p.			
681,905	1 10 1	3	270,762	
242,128	1 13 3			
667,495	2 3 6	5	90,770	
.....	.....			
322,107	0 15 8	2	51,120	
.....	.....			
326,725	5 4 1	3	56,186	
.....	.....			
669,781	3 6 1	3	118,417	
843	.....			
2,668,013	.....	16	587,255	
242,971	.....			
696,274	2 15 3	3	67,372	
1,122,639	3 0 4	10	185,543	
880,240	2 0 1	4	103,093	
887,787	2 2 10	2	110,276	
1,012,411	1 6 3	2	239,583	
838,195	1 7 6	3	201,724	
905,355	2 4 1	6	83,267	
6,342,901	.....	30	990,858	
1,076,701	1 4 1	4	80,384	
771,176	1 9 7	4	85,775	
1,028,317	2 4 0	4	186,648	
2,876,194	.....	12	352,807	

Nature of tenure.		Total area (less Indian States).	Deduct.	
District or Division.	Nature of tenure.		Area not fully assessed.	Area for which the returns required for this table are not available.
1	2	3	3(*a*)	3(*b*)
Konkan.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
16. Thana	Rayatwari ...	2,190,284	1,330,482	12
	Zamindari ...	1,137	639	498
17. Bombay Sub. District ...	Rayatwari ...	86,046	70,385	335
	Zamindari ...	12,068	5,038	1,618
18. Kolaba	Rayatwari ...	866,678	385,834	54,716
	Zamindari ...	519,062	213,056	9,293
19. Ratnagiri	Rayatwari ...	743,409	336,256	.....
	Zamindari ...	1,820,812	525,073	108,044
20. Kanara	Rayatwari ...	2,526,490	2,183,915	.....
Total for Konkan ...	Rayatwari ...	6,412,907	4,306,872	55,063
	Zamindari ...	2,353,079	743,806	119,453
Total for Bombay Presidency proper ...	Rayatwari ...	44,607,212	21,569,395	260,896
	Zamindari ...	3,971,038	1,652,808	137,525
Grand total for the	Presidency proper ...	48,578,250	23,222,203	398,421
Figures given in	last return (1925-26) ...	48,543,464	22,998,626	432,215

No. V—*contd.*

Balance, that is, fully assessed area for which returns are available.		Total revenue from land (excluding cesses of district (column 2).	Population of district (column 2).	Total revenue from land per head of population (columns 5 and 6).
Total.	Cultivated.			
4(a)	4(b)	5	6	7
Acres.	Acres.	Rs.		Rs. a. p.
859,790	525,290	16,81,885	836,625	2 0 2
.....	.....			
15,326	12,611	2,54,028	179,524	1 6 8
5,412	5,412			
426,128	241,866	17,05,713	628,721	2 11 5
296,713	101,012			
407,153	184,422	9,80,107	1,302,527	1 5 3
1,187,695	.....			
342,575	224,343	10,20,613	417,835	2 7 1
2,050,972	1,188,867	56,42,346	3,365,232	.....
1,489,820	108,042			
22,776,921	19,618,673	36,979,662	16,719,974	.....
2,180,705	560,203			
24,957,626	20,178,876	3,69,79,662	16,719,974	.....
25,112,630	19,782,202	3,69,30,447	14,837,735	.....

APPENDIX

Nature of tenure.		Land revenue assessed on fully assessed area (column 4(a).	Incidence per acre of land revenue (column 8) on fully assessed area (column 4).	
District or Division.	Nature of tenure.		For total area.	For cultivated area.
1	2	8	9	10
Konkan.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
16. Thana	Rayatwari ...	14,78,855	1 11 6	2 13 0
	Zamindari ...	.....	.....	.....
17. Bombay Sub. District ...	Rayatwari ...	75,809	4 12 6	6 0 2
	Zamindari ...	13,439	2 7 8	2 7 8
18. Kolaba	Rayatwari ...	12,86,232	3 0 3	5 5 1
	Zamindari ...	3,38,898	1 2 3	3 5 8
19. Ratnagiri	Rayatwari ...	3,62,348	0 14 2	1 15 5
	Zamindari ...	5,64,995	0 7 7	.....
20. Kanara	Rayatwari ...	9,90,102	2 9 7	4 6 4
Total for Konkan ...	Rayatwari ...	41,93,346	.....	.....
	Zamindari ...	9,17,332	.....	.....
Total for Presidency proper .	Rayatwari ...	2,98,36,177	.....	.....
	Zamindari ...	13,60,568	.....	.....
Grand total for the	Presidency proper ...	3,11,96,745	.....	.....
Figures given in	last return (1925-26) ...	3,05,47,509	.....	.....

No. V—*concld.*

Population of fully assessed area.	Land revenue assessment per head of population of fully assessed area (columns 8 and 11).	Towns of over 10,000 inhabitants.		Remarks.
		No. of Towns.	Aggregate population.	
11	12	13	14	15
	Rs. a. p.			
811,861	1 13 0	3	54,698	
.....	.....			
179,524	0 7 11	3	84,891	
.....	.....			
413,722	3 1 9	.....	.....	
180,852	1 14 0			
436,124	0 13 3	4	66,420	
640,476	0 14 1			
417,835	2 5 11	2	25,072	
2,259,066	.....	12	231,081	
821,328	.....			
14,146,174	.....	70	2,162,001	
1,064,299	.....			
15,210,473	.....	70	2,162,001	
13,603,043	.....	68	2,024,443	

APPENDIX No. VI.

Decennial statement of Non-Rayatwari Tenures.

Kind of Tenure.	Number of estates or villages.	Number of holders or recognized share-holders.	Gross area in acres.	Government revenue from each tenure.
1	2	3	4	5
Northern Division.				Rs.
I—Inams and Jahgirs holders of wholly or partly revenue-free tenures—				
Ahmedabad	50	140	126,004	1,33,005
Kaira	28	62	27,278	4,980
Panch Mahals	41	87	64,847	39,054
Broach	15	72	18,722	88,158
Surat	29	69	30,595	1,08,699
Thana	67	137	84,730	63,518
Total ...	230	567	352,176	4,37,414
II—Non-Rayatwari—				
A.—Permanently Settled—				
(i) Talukdari—				
Ahmedabad	31	41	133,002	1,44,337
Kaira	37	99	66,659	46,827
Panch Mahals	64	63	172,361	77,556
Total ...	132	203	372,022	2,68,780
(ii) Khoti—				
Thana	4	5	1,137	1,973
Total ...	4	5	1,137	1,973
(iii) Other leases (Udhad Jamabandi)—				
Panch Mahals	2	1	3,336	3,156
Broach	20	7	19,174	16,836
Surat	4	18	1,870	9,746
Total ...	26	26	24,380	29,738

APPENDIX No. VI—*contd.*

Kind of Tenure.	Number of estates or villages.	Number of holders or recognised share-holders.	Gross area in acres.	Government revenue from each tenure.
1	2	3	4	5
Northern Division—contd.				Rs.
B.—Temporarily settled—				
(i) Talukdari—				
Ahmedabad	321	2,441	1,057,166	10,62,942
Kaira	1	1	1,240	1,794
Panch Mahals	1	2	2,781	5,526
Total ...	323	2,444	1,061,187	10,70,262
(ii) Mehwasi—				
Ahmedabad	38	93	79,467	81,139
Total ...	38	93	79,467	81,139
(iii) Other leases (Kauli, etc.)—				
Ahmedabad	14	75	54,795	70,022
Panch Mahals	21	96	40,992	38,195
Total ...	35	171	95,787	1,08,217
Total of Class II—Non-Rayatwari ...	558	2,942	1,633,980	15,60,109
Grand Total ...	788	3,509	1,986,156	19,97,523
Central Division.				
Holders of wholly or partly revenue-free tenure—				
Ahmednagar	138½	233	527,554	3,43,770
East Khandesh	65⅓	64	130,246	37,294
West Khandesh	43	34	70,303	94,990
Nasik	162	259	301,718	2,58,829
Poona	197¾	628	543,607	4,09,731
Satara	388	5,684	649,699	6,77,507
Sholapur	50	111	205,873	32,134
Total ...	1,044¾	7,013	2,429,000	18,54,255

APPENDIX No. VI—*concld.*

Kind of Tenure.	Number of estates or villages.	Number of holders or recognised share-holders.	Gross area in acres.	Government revenue from each tenure.
1	2	3	4	5
				Rs.
Southern Division.				
I—Inams and Jahgirs holders of wholly or partly revenue-free tenure—				
Belgaum	217	479	540,260	4,32,563
Bijapur	162	152	423,522	2,09,291
Dharwar	184	449	188,360	2,06,809
Kanara	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kolaba	86	148	63,504	88,774
Ratnagiri	67	90	175,234	57,433
Total ...	716	1,318	1,390,880	9,94,870
II—Non-Rayatwari—				
B.—Temporary settled—				
(ii) Khoti—				
Kolaba	465	2,861	518,766	3,61,969
Ratnagiri	943	31,790	1,756,252	6,01,384
Total ...	1,408	34,651	2,275,018	9,63,353
(iv) Other leases (Kauli)—				
Kolaba	2	1	296	925
Grand Total ...	2,126	35,970	3,666,194	19,59,148
Bombay Suburban District.				
I—Inams and Jaghirs holders of wholly or partly revenue-free tenures	34	12	41,611	90,849
Total ...	34	12	41,611	90,849
II—Non-Rayatwari—				
A.—Permanently settled—				
(i) Talukdari	.....	.....	.....	.....
(ii) Khoti	11	6*	9,218	22,368
(iii) Mehwasi	.....	.....	.....	.....
(iv) Other leases (Udhad Jamabandi, etc.)	.....	.....	.....	.....
B.—Temporary settled—				
(i) Talukdari	.....	.....	.....	.....
(ii) Khoti	3	3	2,850	9,231
(iii) Mehwasi	.....	.....	.....	.....
(iv) Other leases (Kauli, etc.) ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	14	9	12,068	31,599
Grand Total ...	48	21	†53,679	‡1,22,448
Total for the Presidency proper ...	4,006¾	46,513	8,135,029	59,33,374
Figures shown in the last return ...	4,006¾	32,583	8,200,370	59,05,109

* (i) Vikhroli formed part of the Powai estate, but it was sold in 1928-29 and now it has a separate holder since then.

(ii) It cannot be ascertained why one village was shown less in 1920-21 which appears to be a mistake.

† Decrease in area is due to acquisition of land for development, railway and other public purposes.

‡ Increase in revenue is due to the introduction of Second Revision Settlement from 1927-28.

LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

B—SIND.

R. E. GIBSON, Esqr., C.I.E., I.C.S., Commissioner in Sind.

1. SEASON.

The season under report was on the whole unsatisfactory. The river rose early and reached 10·2 feet on the Bukkur Gauge on the 17th June 1930. It continued to rise steadily thereafter and attained a maximum height of 16·9 feet at Bukkur on the 24th July 1930. The high rise in the months of July and August caused floods in the country. The river, however, fell early in September as in the previous year, and deficiency of water resulted in some canals, the total remission on account of which amounted to Rs. 6·26 lakhs. The fair irrigating level of 13 feet on the Bukkur Gauge was first reached on the 3rd July and this level of 13 feet and over continued till 21st of August, i.e., for 50 days as compared with 49 days in 1929, 11 days in 1928, 21 days in 1927 and 27 days, the average of the last 3 years. The fair irrigating level of 17 feet on the Kotri Gauge was first reached on the 1st July. This or a higher level lasted for a period of 73 days as against 58 in 1929, 85 days in 1928, 47 days in 1927 and 63 days, the average of the last three years. The highest readings on the Bukkur and Kotri gauges this year were 16·9 feet on 24th July 1930, and 23·1 on the 30th July 1930 respectively as against 17·7 feet on the 6th September 1929, and 24·1 feet on the 13th September 1929 and the maximum levels of 17·9 and 24·1 feet ever previously recorded on these two gauges.

Floods occurred in this as well as last year, causing widespread destruction of kharif crops, cattle, house and other property, especially in the Sukkur, Larkana and Nawabshah districts. Breaches occurred in the river bunds and canal banks and large areas were submerged. A large number of people being thereby rendered homeless. Timely warning was issued to the people in the danger zones to remove to places of safety, and relief trains, boats and motor cars were arranged for their transport. Refugees' camps were organized at several places. Relief measures in the shape of liberal remissions of land revenue and grants of takavi, free grants of timber and free grazing of cattle in forests, were also resorted to, to alleviate the distress of the flood stricken people. Rupees 2 lakhs were sanctioned by Government for gratuitous relief in the flooded areas, and a relief fund was also started by the Commissioner in Sind for this purpose.

The rainfall was much below the average. The few showers that fell were beneficial to the crops, but were not adequate for the growth of fodder or for cultivation in Barani tracts, which suffered on that account. The kharif crops, viz., Juari and Guar in the Nawabshah District were damaged by ' khas ' and yielded little produce. The Bajri

crop in the Thar Parkar District was damaged by grasshoppers to some extent, while the American cotton in that district was affected by adverse winds and boll-worm. Locusts also appeared in all districts but the damage caused was not appreciable.

In the flooded tracts, as was natural, the cultivation in the rabi season increased and the rabi crops were on the whole, fairly good, though they were somewhat damaged by frost and adverse winds. But the fall in prices hit the agricultural classes hard, and Government had to come to their rescue by granting special remission ranging from 12½ per cent. to 40 per cent. in assessment.

The public health was good on the whole. Malaria prevailed throughout the province but was nowhere acute except in the Karachi District, where it took a heavy toll of 669 lives. Touring Medical Officers were appointed on anti-malarial duty and free distribution of quinine went on as usual. Pneumonia made its appearance in the Thar Parkar District and accounted for 736 deaths. Cholera also broke out in some of the villages of Thar Parkar, Larkana, Nawabshah, Sukkur and Hyderabad districts. Timely measures were, however, taken to prevent the spread of the disease and the total mortality was only 62. Small-pox appeared in all districts excepting Hyderabad and Sukkur and was severe in Nawabshah and Karachi districts. The number of casualties in the former district being 192 and in the latter 119.

The condition of cattle was good except in the Thar Parkar and Hyderabad districts where, on account of poor rainfall, there was not sufficient pasture to last for the whole year. Dearth of fodder was accordingly felt in the Hyderabad District at the end of the year, and the cattle in the Desert Division were taken to other places where fodder was available. Insufficient fodder seriously reduced the vitality of cattle and made them susceptible to disease which caused heavy mortality. In the flooded parts of the Nawabshah District, deficiency of fodder was also felt for a short time, but this was relieved by the speedy growth of grass as soon as spill water subsided. Forests and Government waste lands were thrown open for free grazing for some time to meet the situation.

The total mortality reported among cattle from contagious diseases increased from 9,211 in the previous year to 13,375 in the year under report. The abnormal increase is due to the prevelance of rinderpest among bovine cattle in all the districts except the Upper Sind Frontier, the districts to suffer the most being Thar Parkar, Hyderabad and Sukkur. There were 28,109 cases and 10,455 deaths as against 4,855 cases and 2,588 deaths last year. Besides this, hæmorrhagic septicæmia was responsible for 1,731 deaths and parasitic gastritis for 259 deaths. Preventive inoculations against rinderpest were carried out in the case of 103 outbreaks, the number of animals inoculated being 9,163 against 4,404 inoculated in 81 outbreaks during the previous year. The number of inoculations against hæmorrhagic septicæmia was 3,080 and of those against black quarter with black quarter serum and with black quarter agress 375.

2. GROSS REVENUE.

(Column 3 of Appendix I.)

The provincial total under this head shows a net increase of Rs. 8·30 lakhs over the previous year's figures. The increase was contributed by all districts and was due to the cultivation of a larger area of land with crops paying the higher rates of assessment.

3. ALIENATIONS.

(Column 5 of Appendix I.)

Under this head there is a net decrease of 33 lakhs in the figures of the year under report as compared with previous year. It is shared by all the districts except Nawabshah which showed a small increase of Rs. 423. The largest decrease, viz., Rs. 18 lakhs, which occurred in the Hyderabad district and was due to the conversion of inam land into rayati. The decrease of Rs. 0·11 and Rs. 0·04 lakh respectively in the Larkana and Thar Parkar districts is mostly attributed to previous years mistakes and that of Rs. ·01 lakh in the Sukkur District is due to erosion. The decrease in Karachi and Upper Sind Frontier districts is small and requires no explanation.

4. NET GOVERNMENT REVENUE.

(Columns 8 to 11 of Appendix I.)

There is a net decrease of Rs. 7·49 lakhs under this head over the figures of previous year. It is shared by all the districts. Taking the districts individually, Nawabshah District shows the largest decrease, viz.: Rs. 2·49 lakhs which is due to decreased rabi cultivation on account of less floods, poor rainfall and trade depression. Next come the Sukkur, Hyderabad and Karachi districts showing a decrease of Rs. 1·13, 0·96 and 0·94 lakhs respectively, due to shrinkage in cultivation. The districts of Thar Parkar, Upper Sind Frontier and Larkana accounted for a decrease of Rs. 0·70, 0·59 and 0·51 lakh respectively.

5. FLUCTUATING MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.

(Column 12 of Appendix I.)

There is a net decrease of Rs. 0·72 lakh over the last year's figures. It was shared by all districts except by Hyderabad and Thar Parkar districts, which showed an increase of Rs. 0·37 and Rs. 0·03 lakh respectively due to larger receipts from malkano and remokal fines. The enhancement in Thar Parkar District was also due to increase in realizations from notice fees. The greatest decrease in any one district is that of Rs. 0·36 lakh in the Sukkur District which was attributable to lenient treatment in the matter of fines for unauthorized cultivation. The same reason accounted for the decrease of Rs. 0·29, 0·26, 0·12 and 0·09 lakh in the Larkana, Karachi, Upper Sind Frontier and Nawabshah districts respectively.

6. REMISSIONS.

(Column 24 of Appendix I.)

The total amount of land revenue remitted during the year excluding special remissions, which were granted on account of abnormal fall in prices and which amounted to Rs. 22·32 lakhs, was Rs. 16·41 lakhs as against Rs. 25·72 lakhs. The decrease of Rs. 9·31 lakhs is shared by all districts except those of Sukkur and Larkana, where heavy remissions were granted on account of floods during the year under report. The decrease is chiefly due to the fact that remissions on account of floods, frost, locusts and kalar which amounted respectively to Rs. 14·61, 3·44, 5·41 and ·13 lakhs during the previous year fell to Rs. 5·89, ·43, 2·31 and ·08 lakhs in the year under report. Remissions on account of deficiency of water and adverse winds rose from Rs. 0·28 and Rs. 0·01 lakh in the preceding year to Rs. 6·26 and Rs. 0·59 lakhs in the year under report, due to the early fall of the river, and unfavourable winds which were detrimental to the growth of the crops.

7. SUSPENSIONS.

(Column 25 of Appendix I.)

The amount of land revenue for which postponement was sanctioned was Rs. 7·45 lakhs as against Rs. 7·24 lakhs in the previous year. Out of this amount Rs. 5·60 lakhs related to the year under report and Rs. 1·85 lakhs to previous years. These figures are included in the balance outstanding at the close of the year and are dealt with in paragraph 10 below.

8. REVENUE FOR COLLECTION.

(Column 23 minus columns 24 and 25 of Appendix I.)

The net consolidated demand for collections (exclusive of suspensions and remissions) during the year under report amounted to Rs. 86·89 lakhs as against Rs. 102·35 lahks in the previous year.

9. COLLECTIONS.

(Column 26 of Appendix I.)

The total collections amounted to Rs. 76·74 lakhs or 88·32 per cent. of the net demand as against 99·58 per cent. in the preceding year.

The percentage of collections on the net demand in each district is as under :—

District.	Per cent.
Upper Sind Frontier	99·50
Sukkur	94·30
Larkana	96·84
Nawabshah	96·02
Hyderabad	80·21
Thar Parkar	61·93
Karachi	93·86

It will appear from the above percentage that the collections in all districts excepting Hyderabad and Thar Parkar were satisfactory. The collections in Thar Parkar were lower as that district had suffered from a succession of bad seasons and it was almost impossible for the khatedars to pay up the demand inspite of large remissions sanctioned by Government. The fall in recovery in the Hyderabad District was also due to the fact that the district especially the Tando Division, had suffered from one calamity or the other during each of the last few years.

10. BALANCES.

(Columns 25 and 28 of Appendix I.)

The total outstanding balance at the end of the year was Rs. 17·60 lakhs as against Rs. 7·66 lakhs in the previous year. Out of this amount, Rs. 0·23 lakh has since been recovered, leaving a net balance of Rs. 17·37 lakhs of which Rs. 5·91 lakhs relate to former years and Rs. 11·46 to the year under report. The net balance is accounted for as under :—

Particulars.	Current year.	Previous year.	Total.
(*a*) Under suspension	5·41 lakhs	1·75 lakhs	7·16 lakhs
(*b*) Due from the Manager, Incumbered Estates and Court of Wards in Sind.	0·21 lakh	0·16 lakh	0·37 lakh
(*c*) Under legal process	5·82 lakhs	3·97 lakhs	9·79 lakhs
(*d*) Under correspondence owing to khatedars having applied for protection under the Manager, Incumbered Estates.	0·02 lakh	0·03 lakh	0·05 lakh
Total ..	11·46 lakhs	5·91 lakhs	17·37 lakhs

The figures under (*a*) show a net increase of Rs. 0·11 lakh as compared with the last year's figures. The increase occurred in all districts except in Hyderabad and Thar Parkar. The arrears from the Manager and Court of Wards in Sind show a further increase from Rs. 0·23 lakh to Rs. 0·37 lakh during the year under report. The increase was due to liberal suspensions having been granted on account of the fallen prices and trade depression. For the same reasons, there was increase in the amount of unauthorized arrears classed (*c*) which rose from Rs. 0·31 lakh to Rs. 9·79 lakhs during the year under report.

11. TAKAVI.

(Appendix II.)

Takavi loans advanced during the year under report amounted to Rs. 6·95 lakhs as against Rs. 30·16 lakhs in the last year. Of the former, Rs. 6·14 lakhs were advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. ·81 lakh under the Agriculturists Loans Act. The decrease of Rs. 23·21 lakhs is shared by all districts except those of Sukkur and Larkana in which liberal grant of takavi had to be made on account of floods.

Out of the total outstanding balance of Rs. 67·28 lakhs (column 4) as against Rs. 63·72 lakhs in the preceding year Rs. 49·23 lakhs were due for recovery during the year, of which Rs. 2·22 lakhs or 4·51 per cent. were collected, Rs. 0·01 were written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 47·00 lakhs which is accounted for as under :—

	Lakhs
Unauthorized arrears	27·18
Authorized	19·13
Due from the Manager, Incumbered Estates and Court of Wards	·69
Total ..	47·00

The unauthorized arrears this year as shown above amounted to Rs. 27·18 lakhs as against Rs. 3·14 lakhs in the previous year. The increase is shared by all districts. It is the greatest in Thar Parkar District which alone was responsible for more than half the arrears of the whole province. The increase in unauthorized arrears is due to trade depression and an unprecedental fall in the prices of all agricultural products, which made it difficult for the borrowers to repay their loans. The Thar Parkar District had moreover suffered from a succession of bad seasons. Suspensions decreased from 22·38 to 19·13 lakhs, the decrease being confined to Hyderabad, Thar Parkar and Upper Sind Frontier districts only. The arrears due from the Manager and Court of Wards in Sind increased from ·22 to ·69 lakh in the year under report.

The information required by paragraph 5 of the Government of India's Government Resolution No. 2156/321-7, dated the 3rd October 1901, regarding the amount of the agricultural loan business is supplied in the accompanying statement A.

The inspection of takavi works by Mukhtiarkars was satisfactory. The inspection of works by the Sub-Divisional Officers was however, inadequate in the districts of Upper Sind Frontier, Sukkur, Nawabshah and Karachi and the Collectors of those districts are being asked to issue instructions to their Sub-Divisional Officers that they should inspect a fair percentage in future. In all 11 cases came to notice, in which takavi loans were misapplied and 16 cases in which the takavi works were not finished within the period prescribed. In all these cases orders have been issued for the recovery of loans from the defaulters.

12. COERCIVE PROCESS.

(*Appendix III.*)

There is an increase in the number of notices issued under section 152, Land Revenue Code in the districts of Upper Sind Frontier, Larkana

and Thar Parkar the greatest increase occuring in the last named, mainly because of the succession of bad seasons, from which it suffered. The remaining districts show a decrease. The amount of notice fees recoverable during the year was Rs. 1,04,822 as against Rs. 1,02,501 in the last year. No action was taken under section 148, Land Revenue Code, except in the Karachi District and the number of persons proceeded against was 55. The amount of penalty levied from them was Rs. 195 only. There was decrease from 166 to 131 in the number of cases of distraint of moveable property under section 154, Land Revenue Code, and an increase from 89 to 97 in that of forfeitures under section 153, Land Revenue Code. In no case was action taken under section 155 or 157, Land Revenue Code.

13. AREA.

(*Appendix IV.*)

There is a net decrease of 13,130 acres in the total area of the province (column 3). The decrease is confined only to the districts of Nawabshah, Thar Parkar and Upper Sind Frontier, the last named district showing the highest decrease, viz., 17,527 acres, due to rectification of errors. The districts of Nawabshah and Thar Parkar showed a decrease respectively of 300 and 301 acres only, due to survey operations. The remaining 4 districts, viz. : Karachi, Hyderabad, Sukkur and Larkana, on the other hand showed an increase, due to survey operations and formation of alluvial lands.

Column 4 (unassessed cultivable land) shows a net increase of 6,453 acres, which is contributed by Upper Sind Frontier, Sukkur, Hyderabad and Karachi districts. The increase is mostly confined to Upper Sind Frontier and Hyderabad districts, and was due to less cultivation on account of scanty rainfall. The decrease of 10,511 acres in the Larkana District, of 6,506 acres in the Nawabshah District and 481 acres in the Thar Parkar was mostly due to extensive cultivation and to the transfer of lands to other heads.

Under the head ' uncultivable land ' (column 5) there is a net decrease of 4,149 acres, which is shared by all the districts except Upper Sind Frontier, Hyderabad and Karachi. Taking the districts individually, the largest decrease, viz. of 12,717 acres occurs in the Larkana District which is due to the survey operations and the transfer of the area to the head ' unoccupied cultivable assessed land '. Next comes Thar Parkar District which shows a decrease of 1,646 acres, attributed to block survey and transfer of land to other heads.

The decrease of 324 acres in Nawabshah District was chiefly due to the formation of land into rectangles and of 125 acres in the Sukkur District due to the erosion of the river. The increase of area, viz. 7,689, 1,611 and 1,363 acres respectively in the Karachi, Hyderabad and Upper Sind Frontier districts was principally attributable to decrease in khas-mokal cultivation. The subjoined table shows the area taken up

permanently and relinquished in each district during the year under report :—

District.	Unoccupied land taken up.	Unassessed land brought into occupation and assessed.	Total.	Area relinquished.
Upper Sind Frontier	309	....	309	16
Sukkur	1,711	2	1,713	717
Larkana	1,299	74	1,373	12
Nawabshah	4,051	21	4,072	..
Hyderabad	34	....	34	..
Thar Parkar	2,056	89	2,145	486
Karachi	1,965	115	2,080	329
Total for 1930-31 ..	11,425	301	11,726	1,560
Total for 1929-30 ..	36,518	2,296	38,814	1,145

The difference between area taken up during the year under report and that in the preceding year comes to 27,088 acres and is due to the fact that on account of the trade depression and fall in the prices, little land was taken up during the year.

The information required by Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 8924, dated the 2nd November 1899 is given in the following statement :—

District.	Area of land granted free of malkano.	Land granted on payment of malkano.		Land sold by auction.	
		Area.	Amount obtained.	Area.	Amount obtained.
			Rs.		Rs.
Upper Sind Frontier ..	..	300	2,067	..	..
Sukkur	81	1,616	14,008	..	..
Larkana	..	997	14,539	..	..
Nawabshah	233	3,828	61,030	..	..
Hyderabad	..	..	..	..	..
Thar Parkar	111	1,162	33,912	8	68
Karachi	..	2,009	4,364	..	..
Total ..	425	9,912	1,29,920	8	68

The difference of 1,381 acres between the total area accounted for in this table, and column 4 of the preceding table, represents cancelled grants restored to original occupants, lands given out in exchange and the area given free of malkano by Barrage Authorities to khatedars for getting their lands rectangulated in accordance with the orders contained in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 9108/24, dated the 11th November 1930.

The area of 425 acres shown in column 2 of the above statement was granted free of malkano to military pensioners in the districts of Larkana, Nawabshah and Thar Parkar.

The aggregate realizations from malkano and proceeds of auction amount to Rs. 1,29,988 and the average rate per acre was Rs. 13-2-0 as against Rs. 15-14-0 during the last year. The decrease is due to the fact that as compared with the preceding year a very small area was sold by public auction, this year.

14. TRADE AND INDUSTRIES.

The year under report witnessed a further decline in the sea-borne trade of the Port of Karachi as compared with that of the previous year. The aggregate value of trade both foreign and coasting amounted to Rs. 57·90 crores as against Rs. 70·19 crores in the preceding year, showing a decline of Rs. 12·29 crores or 17·51 per cent. The foreign trade was 72·94 per cent. of the total or 42·23 crores and the coasting trade 27·06 per cent. or 15·67 crores.

There was a decrease both exports and imports under foreign trade on account of economic distress caused by trade depression and political troubles accompanied by the civil disobedience movement and the boycott of foreign cloth, etc. The total value of exports fell from Rs. 25·77 crores to Rs. 18·21 crores, i.e., by 29·34 per cent. and that of imports from Rs. 29·59 crores to 24·02 crores, i.e. by 18·82 per cent.

The decrease in the export trade was mainly confined to raw cotton, shipments of which fell from 205,150 tons valued at Rs. 15·68 crores to 180,996 tons valued at Rs. 9·55 crores. Although the total quantity exported decreased by 12 per cent. as compared with the previous year, which was a record year, it was nevertheless the second highest on the record : a position which can be regarded as fairly satisfactory, considering that the year was one of intense trade-depression but abundant supplies of primary products. There was however considerable expansion in the export of wheat as the result of a bumper crop, but the low prices prevented a proportionate rise in its value. The shipment of wheat increased from 10,743 tons valued at Rs. ·15 crore to 194,927 tons valued at Rs. 1·91 crores.

The fall in the import trade was chiefly confined to cotton piece goods. Piece goods worth Rs. 4·15 crores only were imported during the year as against Rs. 7·79 crores in the previous year. The quantity of sugar imported was somewhat in excess of that recorded in the previous year, but the extremely low level of prices caused a considerable reduction in its value. The quantity imported was 227,809 tons valued at Rs. 2·62 crores as against 220,586 tons valued at Rs. 3·44 crores in the previous year.

The coasting trade however, showed some improvement under both imports and exports. It rose from Rs. 14·83 crores worth to Rs. 15·67 crores, showing an increase of Rs. 0·84 crore. The progress made by the new salt industry last year, was not maintained in the year under

review, shipments to Calcutta having decreased from 19,289 tons to 16,665 tons, i.e. by 2,624 tons or 13·60 per cent.

In the construction of the West Wharf, the work of 4 berths each 575′ to 600′ long, has been completed and two have been fully equipped with transit sheds, electric cranes, railway sidings, water supply, etc. Ships carrying heavy railway locomotives have been unloaded at these berths during the past year.

The local trade suffered equally with the foreign trade on account of economic depression brought about by the slump in prices and the tightness of the money market.

There was no remarkable change in the industrial life of people. The number of cotton ginning factories remained the same, although some of them remained idle during the year for want of work. The output of the working factories in the Thar Parkar District was greater than in the past year, the number of factories actually working there exceeding the figure of 1929-30. The number of rice husking factories in the Larkana District where rice is grown on an extensive scale fell from 153 to 147 this year. The wheat grinding and sugarcane and oil pressing industries are in a flourishing condition.

The leather tanneries at Pano-Akil are reported to be getting insufficient work owing to general economic depression, and the brass and copper industries at Khairpur Daharki in the Sukkur District are also dwindling as the manufacturing methods are not economical and paying. A new bone-crushing factory has been opened at Malir in the Karachi District for the purpose of preparing manure.

The small indigenous cloth industry, however, received some stimulus on account of the Swadeshi and boycott movements. The congress cloth factory at Gadro in the Thar Parkar District is said to be in a flourishing condition. The silk cloth industry at Rohri in the Sukkur District is doing well. The coarse woollen cloth which is manufactured on handlooms of the primitive type is consumed locally. The two weaving schools opened at Hala and Nasarpur in the Hyderabad District have made a good start and their progress is watched with interest. The manufacture of woollen farasis (carpets) and other similar articles in the rural area is reported to be declining owing to the competition of machine-made and jail-made articles.

The dying, lacquer work and other small industries such as those connected with earthen-ware, ‘ pan ’ grass, metal work and soap carried on as usual. The factory of Seth Gangaram Khushaldas of Sukkur is reported to be manufacturing sulphuric acid by the Chamber process on a large scale. The industry of weaving silken lungis and sheets at Tatta is gradually declining as these are now going out of fashion. The weavers' Co-operative Credit Society is, however, keeping the industry alive.

Public motor services are increasing continually. 1,462 motor cars were received at the Karachi Port during the year under report.

15. PRICES.

The prices of all staple cereals and cotton fell to an unprecedented degree during the year under report. The fall was due to world-wide trade depression and over production. It hit both agriculturist and trader hard. Some zamindars have still not been able to dispose of their stocks of grain. Government, however, came to the assistance of the zamindars by giving liberal remissions in matter of land revenue ranging from 12½ per cent. to 40 per cent.

The prices of imported cloth, sugar and ghee were also low and this afforded relief to poor and middle class people. The price of fodder was also generally low except in the Hyderabad District, where it increased at the end of the year on account of shortage.

16. LABOUR AND WAGES.

On account of trade depression and fall in prices there has been a noticeable drop in the wages of both skilled and unskilled labour almost all over Sind. The decrease in wages was however not proportionate to the fall in prices and this is due apparently to the fact that demand for labour on construction of Barrage works, feeder railways, repairs to canal bunds and breaches caused by floods, continued throughout the year. No dearth of labour was felt anywhere and there was no lack of employment, except in Karachi City. Many zamindars complain that though prices have fallen, the cost of agricultural labour still remains high.

On account of insufficient rains in the desert tract of the Thar Parkar District, there was a large immigration of Tharis to other parts in Sind in search of labour, and they found employment with the Barrage and Public Works Departments on the works under construction.

In Karachi, labour was as usual, supplemented by immigrants from Cutch, and other places specially United Provinces.

There was no formidable labour strike or other form of labour unrest in the Province. The relations between zamindars and the Hari were generally good.

17. SPECIAL MATTERS.

There are no events of special importance in the year under report.

APPENDIX

Statement showing details of land revenue in the

District	Number of villages		Gross revenue including non-agricultural and all other uses	Deduct			
				Assessment on occupied uncultivable land	Net alienations of total inams	Assessment of cultivable land	
	Unalienated	Inam				Unoccupied	Free or specially reduced
1	2	2a	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	428	5	36,79,475	10,97,115	1,25,356	6,97,455	349
Sukkur ...	694	28	55,73,424	11,84,671	4,54,807	21,76,908	2,465
Larkana ...	733	21	76,58,339	13,59,704	8,35,226	27,10,948	1,034
Nawabshah ...	756	12	51,78,324	20,64,886	1,70,267	12,95,385	6,225
Hyderabad ...	860	68	60,84,486	14,54,925	4,91,886	24,56,385	886
Thar Parkar ...	967	2	62,83,370	27,05,012	1,19,034	18,92,768	346
Karachi ...	805*	10	53,68,847	7,24,906	1,52,019	33,85,625	1,193
Total for 1930-1931 ...	5,243	146	3,98,26,265	1,05,91,219	23,48,595	1,46,15,469	12,498
Total for 1929-1930 ...	5,243	146	3,89,96,018	93,33,018	23,82,556	1,42,58,344	14,135

* One deh was erroneously shown short in the previous years.

No. I

Province of Sind for the year ending 31st July 1931

Remaining fixed revenue for collection				Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue	Less collections in the last year and earlier years	Less hakabo	Particulars	Total, current year land revenue demand (8) to (12) *minus* (13), (14)
Agricultural		Building and other non-agricultural assessment	Bigoti					
Government occupied land including specially reduced	Alienated lands							
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
16,89,093	5,421	3,031	61,655	29,909	...	5,834	.....	17,83,275
							Remissions ...	5,27,606
							Suspensions ...	2,48,208
							Collections ...	10,02,028
							Unauthorized..	5,433
16,50,004	25,089	29,279	50,201	54,455	...	24,988	.....	17,84,040
							Remissions ...	6,75,643
							Suspensions ...	14,569
							Collections ...	10,34,381
							Unauthorized...	59,447
26,31,655	17,410	12,345	90,022	46,936	...	16,879	.....	27,81,489
							Remissions ...	7,32,665
							Suspensions ...	30,203
							Collections ...	19,57,287
							Unauthorized...	61,334
15,85,153	10,222	5,407	40,779	40,294	...	10,190	.....	16,71,665
							Remissions ...	5,17,984
							Suspensions ...	1,24,040
							Collections ...	9,90,216
							Unauthorized...	39,425
15,61,302	1,04,749	12,127	2,226	99,490	...	1,04,532	.....	16,75,362
							Remissions ...	4,34,739
							Suspensions ...	6,718
							Collections ...	10,35,418
							Unauthorized...	1,98,487
15,19,335	6,164	5,275	35,436	1,30,299	...	5,765	.....	16,90,744
							Remissions ...	6,64,107
							Suspensions .	6,136
							Collections ...	8,00,347
							Unauthorized...	2,20,154
9,59,528	6,066	66,818	72,692	56,162	...	6,065	.....	11,55,201
							Remissions ...	3,06,473
							Suspensions ...	1,28,029
							Collections ...	6,94,269
							Unauthorized...	26,430
1,15,96,070	1,75,121	1,34,282	3,53,011	4,57,545	...	1,74,253	.....	1,25,41,776
							Remissions ...	38,59,217
							Suspensions ...	5,57,903
							Collections ...	75,13,946
							Unauthorized...	6,10,710
1,23,49,519	1,61,699	1,31,762	3,64,985	5,29,663	...	1,60,886	.....	1,33,76,740
							Remissions ...	25,43,569
							Suspensions ...	6,41,161
							Collections ...	1,01,54,461
							Unauthorized...	37,549

District	Arrears of land revenue					
	Authorized			Unauthorized		
	Other years	Year 1928-29	Year 1929-30	Other years	Year 1928-29	Year 1929-30
1	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	.....	.....	20,541	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	20,541	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sukkur ...	784	835	13,763	.....	.....	29
	.....	.....	463	.....	.....	27
	766	51	3,015	.....	.....	.....
	4	541	7,523	.....	.....	2
	14	243	2,762	.....	.....	.....
Larkana ...	.....	1,010	7,852	276	1,152	13,870*
	.....	.....	.....	4	1,145	.....
	.....	629	218	.....	.....	3,209
	.....	267	7,634	272	.....	7,312
	.....	114	.....	.....	7	3,349
Nawabshah ...	376	838	27,575	269	.....	19,354
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	688	13,748	.....	.....	8,387
	376	123	13,827	269	.....	8,541
	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	2,426
Hyderabad ...	3,073	3,227	85,461	.....	37	1,891
	.....	.....	2,141	.....	.....	.....
	.....	286	6,085	.....	.....	.....
	1,735	375	20,661	.....	37	189
	1,338	2,566	56,574	.....	.....	1,702
Thar Parkar ...	3,194	32,827	3,55,933	70	.....	94
	.....	.....	5,700	8	.....	.....
	.....	1,578	5,145	.....	.....	.....
	1,493	6,802	58,442	.....	.....	.....
	1,701	24,447	2,86,646	62	.....	94
Karachi ...	23,572	12,830	1,30,366	1,360	1,074	1,807
	.....	.....	4,222	.....	142	.....
	19,155	8,288	94,674	431	.....	.....
	244	1,131	20,558	509	537	488
	4,173	3,411	10,912	420	395	1,319
Total for 1930-31 ...	30,999	51,567	6,41,491	1,975	2,263	37,045
	.....	.....	12,526	12	1,287	27
	19,921	11,520	1,48,426	431	.....	11,526
	3,852	9,239	1,28,645	1,050	574	16,532
	7,226	30,808	3,56,894	482	402	8,890
Total for 1929-30 ...	21,112	31,392	84,125	8,288	4,203	5,394
	9,550	8,188	7,664	3,092	93	350
	8,121	18,878	50,999	3,301	680	587
	2,190	3,948	24,359	1,555	3,424	3,297
	1,251	378	1,103	340	6	1,160

No. I—*concld.*

Gross original demand	Remitted or demand cancelled	Suspended	Collected	Over collections whether refunded or carried forward	Balance unauthorized	Non-tharaoband items	Remarks
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
18,03,816	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	5,27,606	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	2,68,749	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	10,02,028	21,208	.....	3,950	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,433	.....	
17,99,451	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	6,76,133	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	18,401	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	10,42,451	60,706	.....	4,725	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62,466	.....	*Rs. 174 were shown in excess during the last year and Rs. 330 were erroneously shown as unauthorized instead of authorized hence deducted from unauthorized and added to authorized.
28,05,649	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	7,33,814	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	34,259	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	19,72,772	1,73,604	.....	7,088	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64,804	.....	
17,20,077	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	5,17,984	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	1,46,863	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	10,13,352	96,974	.....	1,220	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,878	.....	
17,69,051	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	4,36,880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	13,089	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	10,58,415	53,992	.....	4,627	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,60,667	.....	
20,82,862	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	6,69,815	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	12,859	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	8,67,084	63,923	.....	2,907	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,33,104	.....	
13,26,210	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	3,10,837	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	2,50,577	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	7,17,736	50,877	.....	11,196	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,060	.....	
1,33,07,116	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	38,73,069	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	7,44,797	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	76,73,838‡	5,21,284	.....	35,713†	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,15,412	.....	
1,35,31,254	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	25,72,506	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	7,23,727	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	1,01,93,234	36,564	.....	42,911	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,287	.....	

‡ Collections before 1st April 1931 ... Rs. 21,78,441
Collections after 1st April 1931 ... 54,95,838
Total .. 76,73,838

† Collections before 1st April 1931 ... Rs. 26,097
Collections after 1st April 1931 ... 9,616
Total ... 35,713

APPENDIX

Annual abstract of takavi advances for the

District		Balance outstanding on 1st October 1930	Advances during the year	Totals of columns 2 and 3	Instalments due during the year	Collections		
						Actual collections	Written off	Total
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Upper Sind Frontier.	Principal*	4,49,366	28,530	4,77,896	4,25,041	14,188	...	14,188
	Interest ...	20,765	4,718	25,483	22,113	1,285	...	1,285
Sukkur ...	Principal ...	4,10,205	2,48,260	6,58,465	3,55,580	57,161	...	57,161
	Interest ...	52,765	19,204	71,969	38,152	9,251	...	9,251
Larkana ...	Principal ...	1,89,028	1,75,525	3,64,553	2,42,671	20,924†	...	20,924
	Interest ...	18,390	10,933	29,323	15,747	1,816	...	1,816
Nawabshah ...	Principal ...	5,16,759	1,62,103	6,78,862	4,16,801	50,643	...	50,643
	Interest ...	34,028	23,891	57,919	31,959	6,753	...	6,753
Hyderabad...	Principal ...	13,13,061‡	8,465	13,21,526	9,08,395	32,783§	...	32,783
	Interest ...	1,09,698	35,469	1,45,167	84,059	6,068	...	6,068
Thar Parkar.	Principal ...	27,91,007‖	61,820	28,52,827	22,19,395	40,286	...	40,286
	Interest ...	2,51,720	1,17,028	3,68,748	2,93,063	6,625	2	6,627
Karachi ...	Principal ...	3,63,921¶	9,990	3,73,911	3,55,038	5,993	818	6,811
	Interest ...	56,858¶	24,588	81,446	77,901	1,129	720	1,849
Total ...	Principal ...	60,33,347	6,94,693	67,28,040	49,22,921	2,21,978	818	2,22,796
	Interest ...	5,44,224	2,35,831	7,80,055	5,62,994	32,927	722	33,649
Grand total for 1930-1931 ...	.....	65,77,571	9,30,524	75,08,095	54,85,915	2,54,905	1,540	56,445
Grand total for 1929-1930 ...	.....	36,92,974	32,56,342	69,49,316	31,96,274	3,71,151	507	3,71,658

No. II.

Province of Sind for the year ending 30th September 1931.

Balance on 30th September 1931.			Arrears.			Remarks.
Recoverable.	Irrecoverable.	Total.	Under process.	Under postponement.	Due by Manager.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
4,63,708	...	4,63,708	4,10,853	.....	.....	*Excludes Rs. 201 shown in excess last year.
24,198	...	24,198	20,828	.....	.....	
6,01,304	...	6,01,304	1,42,552	1,49,806	5,061	
62,718	...	62,718	27,085	.....	1,816	
3,43,629	...	3,43,629	91,046	1,30,050	751	†Includes Rs. 100 on account of collections of future years.
27,507	...	27,507	6,177	7,667	87	
6,28,219	...	6,28,219	1,48,420	2,16,538	1,200	
51,166	...	51,166	10,367	14,421	418	
12,88,743	...	12,88,743	4,14,651	4,41,396	19,799	‡Includes Rs. 6 collected in excess during the last year.
1,39,099	...	1,39,099	47,902	23,400	3,689	§Includes Rs. 234 on account of collections of future year.
28,12,541	...	28,12,541	14,89,658	6,51,048	38,403	‖Figures shown last year were incorrect.
3,62,121	...	3,62,121	2,29,096	51,862	5,478	
3,67,100	...	3,67,100	21,125	3,24,302	2,800	¶A sum of Rs. 42 collected on account of principal during the last year was erroneously credited to interest hence deducted from principal and added to the interest.
79,597	...	79,597	7,246	67,383	1,423	
65,05,244	...	65,05,244	27,18,305	19,13,140	69,014	
7,46,406	...	7,46,406	3,48,701	1,67,733	12,911	
72,51,650	...	72,51,650	30,67,006	20,80,873	81,925	
65,62,237	15,457	65,77,694	3,36,597	24,59,231	29,146	

APPENDIX

Return of coercive processes in the Province of Sind

District.	Notice.			Fine under Section 148.		
	Number issued.	For how much arrears.	Fees to be recovered.	Number of Kabzedars.	For how much arrears.	Penalty.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	8,485	6,69,504	7,782	.....	.....	.....
Sukkur	18,449	4,38,361	14,464	.....	.....	.....
Larkana	15,588	5,58,709	20,516	.....	.....	.....
Nawabshah	11,083	4,32,874	10,214	.....	.....	.....
Hyderabad	17,933	9,25,194	16,999	.....	.....	.....
Thar Parkar	28,636	6,80,066	25,525	.....	.....	.....
Karachi	9,599	5,87,629	9,322	55	1,223	195
Total for 1930-1931 ...	1,19,773	42,92,337	1,04,822	55	1,223	195
Total for 1929-1930 ...	1,16,850	41,81,398	1,02,501	60	2,265	117

No. III.

for the revenue year ending 31st July 1931.

Distraint of Moveables.			Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, Section 153, L. R. Code.				
							Sold.
Number of Kabzedars.	For how much arrears.	Sale-proceeds.	Number of cases.	Arrears.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Acres
5	1,038	594	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	2,374	1,217	3	118	36	118	.....
6	742	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	1,742	.....	11	329	116	329	.....
7	517	117	8	976	351	959	.....
29	9,485	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
67	4,086	48	75	1,458	546	1,584	.....
131	19,084	2,017	97	2,881	1,049	2,990	.....
166	27,589	4,513	89	2,658	913	2,607	.....

APPENDIX

District.	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, Section 153, L. R. Code—*contd.*				Remaining as Government waste.		
	Sold—*contd.*		Restored on New Tenure.				
	Assessment.	Proceeds.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Number of cases.
1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Rs.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Sukkur ...	...	...	...	...	36	118	.....
Larkana ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Nawabshah ...	...	...	116	329	...	...	.....
Hyderabad ...	...	...	351	959	...	...	.....
Thar Parkar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Karachi ...	...	...	546	1,584	...	...	.....
Total for 1930-1931 ...	...	...	1,013	2,872	36	118	.....
Total for 1929-1930 ...	...	...	19	57	894	2,550	2

No. III—*contd.*

Other Immoveable Property, Section 155, L. R. Code.								
			Sold.					
Arrears.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Proceeds.	Bought in by Government.	Arrest and imprisonment, Section 157, L. R. Code.	Remarks.
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
453	173	94	173	94	1,034	...	2	

APPENDIX

Statement showing details of area in the Province of

No.	Name of Taluka.	Gross area.	Deduct.					
			Unassessed cultivable.	Not available for cultivation.				
				Uncultivable.	Assigned for special and public uses.		Land eroded by river.	Used for building or other non-agricultural uses including plots within village sites.
					Forests.	Others.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
1	Upper Sind Frontier.	1,705,561	168,696	323,513	23,549	27,257	93,644	240
2	Sukkur ...	3,613,386	540,199	1,377,812	274,114	41,101	74,500	696
3	Larkana ...	3,243,492	633,883	676,947	57,892	51,163	51,076	949
4	Nawabshah ...	2,494,018	107,940	598,069	92,850	53,382	74,391	478
5	Hyderabad ...	2,836,537	541,481	416,081	73,466	51,381	...	497
6	Thar Parkar ...	8,726,445	1,450,957	4,426,151	41,789	58,012	..	115
7	Karachi ...	7,543,506	1,049,205	5,148,987	177,922	91,105	38,954	2,460
	Total for 1930-1931.	30,162,945	4,492,361	12,967,560	741,582	373,401	332,565	5,435
	Total for 1929-1930.	30,176,075	4,485,908	12,971,709	754,363	371,973	326,575	5,484

No. IV.

Sind for the year ending 31st July 1931.

Culturable assessed.		Remaining occupied land.						Remarks.
		Government.				Bigoti.	Alienated.	
		Ordinary.		Restricted.				
Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.			
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	
93,735	137	476,086	356,240	29,935	43,741	21,062	47,726	
164,736	8,963	409,273	306,765	47,149	56,547	19,441	292,100	
279,060	369	673,146	440,214	17,468	16,477	45,018	299,830	
307,057	3,175	367,401	430,003	138,651	227,253	17,577	75,791	
388,772	2,169	436,558	425,042	89,432	132,037	806	278,815	
281,691	1,443	748,351	899,345	238,239	415,306	97,388	67,658	
162,250	1,387	366,062	187,735	119,518	73,928	28,619	95,374	
1,677,301	17,643	3,476,877	3,045,334	680,392	965,289	229,911	1,157,294	
1,558,557	18,937	3,909,445	2,693,647	774,821	898,679	242,977	1,163,000	

APPENDIX

Incidence of Land Revenue Assessment on area and population in

District or Division.	Nature of tenure.	Total area (less Indian States).	Deduct.		Balance, that is, fully assessed area for which returns are available.		Total revenue from land (excluding cesses of district.) (column 2).
			Area not fully assessed.	Area for which the returns required for this table are not available.	Total.	Cultivated.	
	1	2	3(*a*)	3(*b*)	4(*a*)	4(*b*)	5
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.
Karachi ...	Rayatwari	7,543,506	6,767,644	.....	775,862	425,479	8,54,035
Hyderabad ...	Do. ...	2,835,732	1,752,663	.....	1,083,069	525,990	12,40,623
Thar Parkar ...	Do. ...	8,726,445	6,255,717	.....	2,470,728	1,047,179	16,94,506
Nawabshah ...	Do. ...	2,494,018	1,950,878	.....	543,140	518,635	16,81,855
Larkana ...	Do. ...	3,243,491	2,051,169	.....	1,192,322	735,631	27,98,369
Sukkur ...	Do. ...	3,613,386	2,774,221	.....	839,165	456,422	18,09,035
Upper Sind Frontier.	Do. ...	1,705,561	1,036,503	141,975	527,083	509,884	12,55,668
Total ...		30,162,139	22,588,795	141,975	7,431,369	4,219,220	1,13,34,151
Figures given in last return (1925-26).		30,093,562	21,237,454	2,375,290	6,480,818	3,812,508	1,07,15,577

No. V.

each district in Sind in the revenue year ending 31st July 1931.

Population of district (column 2).	Total revenue from land per head of population (columns 5 and 6).	Land revenue assessed on fully assessed area (column 4 (a).	Incidence per acre of land revenue (column 8) on fully assessed area (column 4).		Population of fully assessed area.	Land revenue assessment per head of population of fully assessed area (columns 8 and 11).	Towns of over 10,000 inhabitants.	
			For total area.	For cultivated area.			No. of towns.	Aggregate population.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		
650,240	1 5 0	7,27,746	0 15 0	1 11 4	650,240	1 1 10	1	255,316
662,924	1 13 2	11,72,237	1 1 3	2 3 7	593,684	1 15 7	1	93,294
468,040	3 7 4	15,52,872	0 10 0	1 7 9	468,040	3 11 6	...	.....
496,612	3 6 6	16,25,932	2 15 0	3 2 2	496,612	3 4 5	1	12,859
693,735	4 2 7	27,21,678	2 5 10	3 11 2	693,735	3 14 9	1	24,696
623,779	2 14 5	17,00,205	2 0 5	3 11 7	623,779	2 11 7	3	140,674
291,740	4 4 10	12,23,141	2 5 1	2 6 4	291,740	4 3 1	1	15,818
3,887,070	.....	1,07,23,811	...	...	3,817,830	.....	8	542,659
3,279,377	.....	1,00,07,365	...	...	3,225,038	.....	8	449,633

APPENDIX No. VI.

Decennial statement of non-rayatwari tenures.

District.	Kind of tenure.	Number of estates or villages.	Number of holders or recognised share-holders.	Gross area in acres.	Government revenue from each tenure.
1	2	3	4	5	6
				Acres.	Rs.
Karachi	Inams and Jagirs holders of wholly or partly revenue free tenures.	10	6	17,370	1,525
Hyderabad	Do. ...	68	14	188,779	74,887
Thar Parkar	Do. ...	2	2	9,992	2,531
Nawabshah	Do. ...	12	5	41,621	3,627
Sukkur	Do. ...	28	7	282,827	13,110
Larkana	Do. ...	21	16	246,874	12,959
Upper Sind Frontier ...	Do. ...	5	5	29,310	696
Total ...		146	55	816,773	1,09,335
Figures given in last return (1920-21).		146	55	830,495	45,075

STATEMENT A.

Statement showing the extent of agricultural loan business of Government for the Province of Sind for the years 1925-26 to 1929-30.

Year.	Total amount of advances made under.			Balances of advances of previous years outstanding.	Total.	Total recoveries.	Amount written off.	Balance remaining outstanding.	Interest recovered.
	Non-agriculturists Loans Act.	Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists Loans Act.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1925-26 ...	...	96,809	88,094	10,94,784	12,79,687	3,89,282	14,717	8,75,688	93,221
1926-27 ...	...	1,23,101	5,92,448	8,77,329	15,92,878	3,20,304	2,364	12,70,210	80,961
1927-28 ...	2,94,668	2,41,167	23,38,194	12,70,846	41,44,875	3,87,415	2,179	37,55,281	59,857
1928-29 ...	7,840	67,327	2,98,270	37,56,280	41,29,717	7,51,500	24,908	33,53,259	1,15,335
1929-30 ...	21,500	3,76,302	26,18,102	33,55,724	63,71,628	3,37,609	507	60,33,512	33,507

Annual Reports.

Land Revenue Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency including Sind for the year 1930-31.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. P. 63.

Bombay Castle, 13th September 1932.

Memorandum from the Commissioner in Sind (Mr. R. E. Gibson, C.I.E., I.C.S.), No. P. 84-B, dated the 25th December 1931.
Letters from the Collector, Bombay Suburban District (Mr. M. S. Jayakar), No. A.D.M. P.R. 1, dated the 5th and 8th January 1932.
Letter from the Commissioner, N. D. (Mr. J. H. Garrett, C.S.I., I.C.S.), No. A.D.M. 13, dated the 8th January 1932.
Letter from the Commissioner, C. D. (Mr. H. B. Clayton, C.I.E., I.C.S.), No. L.N.D. 0/121, dated the 12th January 1932.
Letter from the Commissioner, S. D. (Mr. A. W. W. Mackie, C.I.E., I.C.S.), No. A.D.M.P.R.B., dated the 28th January 1932.
Letter from the Commissioner, N. D. (Mr. J. Monteath, I.C.S.), No. A.D.M. 13, dated the 8th February 1932.

} Submitting the Land Revenue Administration Reports of their respective charges for the year 1930-31 together with those of the Collectors and certain sub-divisional officers.

RESOLUTION.—The monsoon in the Presidency (excluding Sind) was on the whole adequate and well distributed, and the crops generally turned out normal. A few talukas, however, suffered from unseasonable distribution of rain. In the Dohad Sub-division of the Panch Mahals there was excessive rain in the first half of the monsoon which proved injurious to the staple food crop, maize, and in Shirpur Taluka of the West Khandesh District there was abnormally heavy rainfall in September which washed out standing crops. In the Bhimthadi and Indapur talukas and Dhond and Sirur pethas of the Poona District there was a prolonged break which resulted in the withering of the kharif crops.

In Sind the season was, generally speaking, unsatisfactory. Floods occurred for the second year in succession on account of a sudden rise in the level of the river, causing widespread destruction of kharif crops, cattle, house and other property. The damage was especially severe in the Sukkur, Larkana and Nawabshah districts. Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs for gratuitous relief in the flooded areas, in addition to authorising free grants of timber, free grazing of cattle in forests, liberal grants of takavi, and remissions of land revenue. The rabi crops were, however, fairly good on the whole.

2. The supply of water for drinking and other domestic purposes was sufficient except in the Bahra tract of the Broach District, the Jungle Patti villages of Thana, parts of Javli and Walva talukas in Satara and Igatpuri and Peint talukas in Nasik, and a few villages of Dharwar. Government placed at the disposal of the Commissioner in Sind and the Commissioners of Divisions the following amounts for making grants-in-aid to District Local Boards for improving village water supply :—

	Rs.
Commissioner in Sind	36,000
Commissioner, N. D.	85,000
Commissioner, C. D.	63,000
Commissioner, S. D.	61,000

3. The supply of fodder was, on the whole, adequate except in the Dhulia Taluka of the West Khandesh District and Thar Parkar and Hyderabad districts in Sind. In Dhulia Taluka the usual concession of removing anjan leaves was given to the agriculturists, and in Sind, forests and Government waste lands were thrown open for free grazing for some time to meet the situation.

In the Presidency excluding Sind the condition of cattle was satisfactory. There were sporadic outbreaks of rinderpest, foot and mouth disease and hæmorrhagic septicæmia but the Veterinary Department gave timely help and advice and prevented the spread of these diseases. In Sind, however, there was an abnormal rise in the mortality of cattle from contagious diseases, the number of deaths reported being 13,375 against 9,211 in the previous year. This increase was due to the prevalence of rinderpest among cattle in all districts except the Upper Sind Frontier, the districts to suffer most being Thar Parkar, Hyderabad and Sukkur. Preventive inoculations against rinderpest were carried out on a large scale, the number of inoculations being 9,163 as against 4,404 in the previous year.

4. Public health in the Presidency including Sind was good on the whole. In the Central Division, there were outbreaks of cholera which resulted in 13,345 deaths as against 2,785 from the same disease in the previous year. The necessary measures were promptly taken to prevent the spread of the epidemic.

5. The most noteworthy feature of the year was the continued slump in the prices of agricultural commodities. The fall was quite unprecedented in range and hit the landowning classes hard.

There was some slight adjustment of wages, but not by any means in proportion to the fall in prices. Conditions, therefore, tended on the whole to be favourable to wage earners.

6. As a measure of temporary relief to agriculturists Government directed that in the Presidency (excluding Sind) not more than one year's land revenue should be collected and that all authorised arrears should be resuspended irrespective of the annawari. The suspensions and remissions granted during the year were 46·34 lakhs and 11·05 lakhs, respectively, as against 40·21 lakhs and 10·95 lakhs during the previous year. Nevertheless the net land revenue demand rose from 386 lakhs in 1929-30 to 396 lakhs in the year under report and the collections of fixed land revenue rose from 376 lakhs to 390 lakhs. In Sind Government granted remissions of land revenue amounting to 38·73 lakhs as against 25·72 in the previous year. The collections were 76·74 lakhs as against 102 lakhs in 1929-30 and the unauthorised arrears 10·15 lakhs as against less than half a lakh.

In the Presidency excluding Sind takavi advances amounted to 4·03 lakhs as against 7·59 lakhs in 1929-30 and in Sind 6·95 lakhs as against 30·16 lakhs.

7. The textile industry in Ahmedabad continued to make steady progress. Otherwise there was general depression in trade and industry throughout the Presidency. The seaborne trade of Karachi declined to 57·90 crores from 70·19 crores in 1929-30 and 77·75 crores in 1928-29.

8. For reasons both political and economic the administration of land revenue was one of unusual difficulty during the year. That it was carried out with conspicuous success is a tribute to the tact and efficiency of the Revenue Officers of all ranks and the Governor in Council is pleased to record his high appreciation of their services.

By order of the Governor in Council,

H. V. R. IENGAR,
Under Secretary to Government.

G. R. No. P. 63, R. D., dated the 13th September 1932.

To

The Commissioner in Sind,
The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Commissioner, S. D.,
All Collectors, including the Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier.

gitized with financial assistance from th
Government of Maharashtra
on 20 July, 2017

The Director of Agriculture,
The Manager, Encumbered Estates in Sind,
The Senior Superintendent of Land Records, C. D.,
The Resident, Kolhapur, and Political Agent, Southern Maratha Country States,
The Accountant General,
The Director of Public Health,
The Director of Information,
The Director of Public Instruction,
The Registrar of Co-operative Societies,
The Director of Veterinary Services, Bombay Presidency,
The Educational Department,
The Home Department,
The Political Department.
The Public Works Department,
The Finance Department,
The General Department,
The High Commissioner for India (by letter).

BOMBAY : PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.